

MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
Published Weekly

Saturday June 9th 1917

China's Latest Crisis

What Of Japan?

Judge Lobingier's Decision
in the Bank Case

China's Commercial Call

By Julean Arnold

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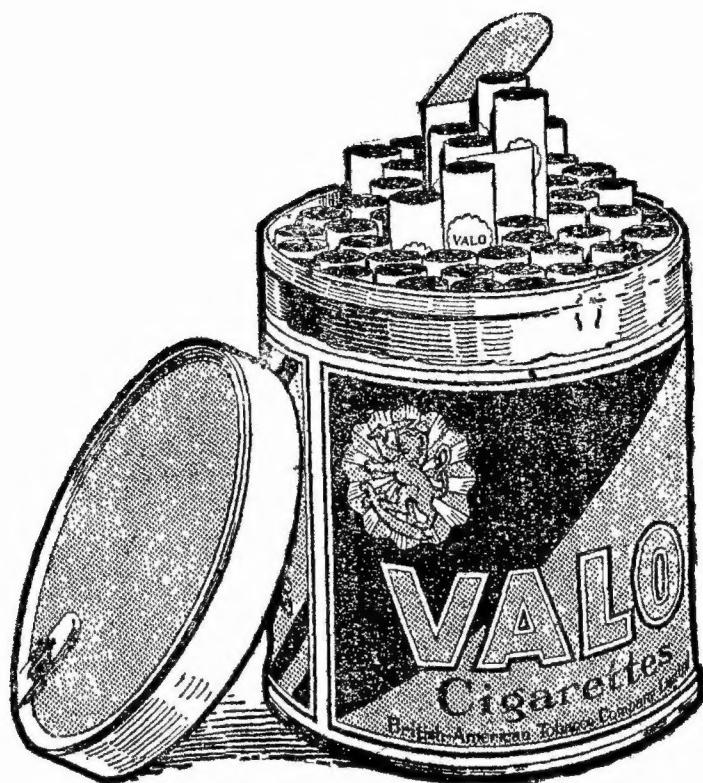
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CHINA is again in the throes of one of the recurring political crises which periodically threaten to disrupt the nation, and which are so discouraging to her foreign friends. The issue is, as usual, somewhat indistinct, both as to principle and expediency; but the chief elements can be discovered. At bottom, it is a struggle for control of the Government between Chinese political parties—or factions is a better term, for a real Chinese political party, as these are understood in western countries, has not yet come into existence. Roughly, these factions are described as the Military Party, and the so-called Liberal Party—the latter being named the Kuomingtang. The Military Party is chiefly composed of the Tuchuns, or military commanders of the various provinces and districts. Nearly all the troops now under arms in China are controlled by the Tuchuns, and this gives them such political power as they possess. The Liberal Party has a majority in the Parliament—a Parliament which was elected, or selected by factional caucuses, prior to the last rebellion, and which was dissolved by Yuan Shih K'ai. The Military Party has, since the death of Yuan Shih K'ai, and the assumption of the Presidency by Li Yuan Hung, held the principal Cabinet offices,

under General Tuan Chi Jui, recently Premier. General Tuan took office when the State seemed to be crumbling, after the sudden death of Yuan, and managed to organize a Government, such as it was. Parliament, when it reassembled, became the center of opposition to the Premier's Government, as it had been in Yuan Shih K'ai's administration. There is little in this contest between Parliament and the Executive branches of Government to distinguish it, in principle, from similar contests in other countries since the struggle for democratic government began. There are the usual disputes over rights, precedence, power and privileges, as between the two branches of Government. A difficulty is that, in China, there is no recognized Constitution; a temporary instrument exists, but its legality and application are matters of dispute.

HERE are all the elements for political friction, and of course the friction developed. This was not unexpected; it even was not altogether undesirable in a republic, academically, provided it was restrained within proper bounds. But, when Parliament and the Premier disagreed—and they usually did disagree—there was a deadlock which frequently blocked the wheels of administration. An old story. The Premier tried to have his way, and Parliament, while obstructing him, sought opportunities to put the Premier in a hole. Between the factions, President Li Yuan Hung has tried to be neutral, and to shape his course by the provisional constitution, and the advice of foreign constitutional lawyers. His course has always been moderate, and conciliatory, and he has continually striven to preserve peace, and to work out a solution on republican lines. As the schism widened, the Premier drew to him the Tuchuns, and they formed a partial solidarity as opposed to the majority in Parliament. The quarrel developed into a complete breach, and the Premier induced the President to summon the

Tuchuns to Peking for consultation. Some of the influential Tuchuns responded, and went to Peking; where they agreed to demand the dissolution of Parliament as necessary to the administration of the Government. On the other hand, Parliament—or the Kuomingtang majority—insisted on the dismissal of the Premier, and the appointment of a Premier and Cabinet harmonious with and satisfactory to Parliament. In this situation, the Premier resigned (or was dismissed by the President) and left Peking. The Tuchuns soon followed him to Tientsin, and announced their independence of the Central Government, threatening a military advance on the capital unless their conditions were complied with, and Parliament was dissolved. This is a rough outline of recent events.

IN attempting to discern the merits of this dispute, and the better course to adopt, it is necessary to consider what are, or may be the real underlying causes of dissension, and the fundamental principles involved. The Military Party claims that the present Parliament has no legal basis for existence, and this argument is not without plausibility. The Liberal Party claims that it is trying to sustain in China the vital principles of republican and constitutional government. Therefore, the issue has two phases—what is right in principle, and what is politically expedient. As a matter of principle, taking constitutional forms as they are generally understood and applied, the Tuchuns are wrong in dictating to the Government, and in demanding the dissolution of Parliament. In short, a group of generals assert the right to decide legal questions, and to enforce their interpretation of constitutional issues. This assumption is subversive of constitutional government—there is no doubt on that point. So on the main issue, Parliament is technically in the right. On the other hand, the Military Party have a very good argument on grounds of political expediency. The Tuchuns contend that order is the first requirement of the Chinese Government at this juncture; that order cannot be maintained except by the Government controlling troops, and that the Tuchuns have the troops—therefore, the Tuchuns are the only officials who can maintain order, and their wishes must be consulted in the composition of the Cabinet, and the decision of administrative questions. Furthermore, the Tuchuns claim that if they would yield to Parliament, and obey its injunctions, that the result merely would be that they would be removed from their commands, and replaced by members of the other Party, who when in power would be not a whit less arbitrary in using the army for partisan advantage than the present Military Party is. There is much in the present state of Chinese politics to bear out this argument. As for Parliament, its case must now rest solely on the technical basis for its existence. As a functioning constitutional body it has so far been a failure.

IN the drawn-out controversy which preceded and brought on the crisis, some interesting matters developed. An argument used by the Liberal Party to undermine the Premier with the people was that he plans to betray the country to Japan; and that he has recently concluded a secret agreement with Japan whereby Japan is to sustain the Military Party in restoring the monarchy in China, and be compensated by concessions and supervision over some of China's administrative functions. A prominent member of the Liberal Party said to me recently: "I wonder if the American Government understands why Japan, which has for some time supported our Party in Chinese politics, is now supporting the Premier's party?" The reason, according to my questioner, is that the ex-Premier had planned to betray China into the hands of Japan. This accusation, coming from men who have for years been suspected of themselves being closely associated with Japanese designs and policy in China, is at least interesting.

WITH reference to Japan's part in these complications, and her possible course in case China becomes embroiled in civil war at this time, I think that less apprehension need be felt now than if this crisis had come some months, or a year ago. World events are taking a course that compels modification, or at least suspension, of some phases of Japan's policy toward China, as exemplified by Group V of the twenty-one demands. Without accusing Japan of insincerity in her present professions of change of heart on these matters of policy, it can be pointed out that, even if she should still want to press Group V and to seize the opportunity which civil war in China would give for intervention here, world conditions are far less favorable to a consummation of such a project than formerly. The revolution in Russia and the military and political reconstitution of America that is taking place, with the reactions of those events on other Powers now and in the future, profoundly affect Japan's position, and therefore probably will influence her policy in China.

LAТЕ developments indicate that it is still possible to find a peaceful way out of this muddle. The redoubtable Chang Hsun, who somehow always manages to manoeuvre so that he has a position of vantage in factional dissensions, has declared in favor of compromise, and is on his way to Peking to aid the President (or this is his announced purpose) in adjusting matters. In north and central China the Tuchuns undoubtedly hold the balance of power, but in the South the Liberals seem to have the situation in their hands, that part of China being the hotbed of republicanism. At this juncture comes the official advice of the United States Government, deplored the danger of civil strife in China, and pointing out that peace among Chinese is

just now of more importance to the world than such questions as whether China ought to declare war on Germany. Meanwhile, the internal political crisis has suspended all other national questions, and negotiations, including loans.

AN interesting episode connected with China's political crisis was the arrest of Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking Gazette, on a charge of libeling the ex-Premier, Tuan Chi Jui. Mr. Chen, who is a Chinese born and educated abroad, and who has always claimed British citizenship, published that the former Premier had secretly planned to betray his country to Japan—or cited accusations amounting to that; and that the Premier's policy was aiming at restoration of the monarchy under Japan's protectorate. Mr. Chen, when arrested, tried to obtain the protection of the British legation at Peking, which was denied. He was kept *incommunicado* for some time in Peking, and then, after a secret trial, was sentenced to imprisonment; but his friends, and the press, made such an outcry that the President pardoned him. The constructive value of much of Mr. Chen's editorial work is questionable; but an arbitrary method of dealing with such instances is not in keeping with any form of liberal government in China. The case afforded another pointed instance of the archaic status of Chinese justice, and will not help to convince foreign governments that the time for considering the abolition of extra-territoriality has come.

ENTRANCE of the United States profoundly affects almost every phase of the war, and its outcome; but the deeper results of this action will be upon the American people. Hitherto, the United States has been a great nation only in the local sense; from now it will be a great nation in the international sense. Formerly, American national thought has been parochial; hereafter Americans will think, in ever widening circles, in terms of the world. Nothing could give more satisfaction to we Americans who live abroad than this turn of events, for we have long foreseen and feared the consequences of that parochial-mindedness. Several years ago, in the course of a conversation I had with two eminent European diplomats, they held the opinion that, for the next fifty years, the United States would be negligible in international affairs; not because of any fixed disposition of European Powers to exclude America from international influence and councils, but because America would not within that period develop any settled foreign policy, or any definite convictions about world tendencies and affairs. Lacking these convictions and policy, it would not be feasible for other Powers to include or reckon on America in affecting international combinations, for America could not be depended on to follow any definite course. We have often noticed the effects of this theorem on America's position in the Far East, in calcula-

tions of other Powers about America's probable action, or inaction. When, a year ago, I spent some months in Washington, observing American political tendencies, I felt profoundly depressed, and wondered if those European diplomats had made a correct diagnosis. It did seem so. The great war had then been going on for almost two years; yet American thought was still utterly confused about it. Even the Administration, the President, and Congress, appeared to be groping for light. The ridiculous Hay make-shift was substituted for the Garrison military reorganization Bill—itself a half-way measure at best. Congress was persistent in disregarding recommendations of the naval experts for replenishing the navy. The pacifists sneered even at the moderate attempt at training given by the Plattsburg camps. What a change has taken place! The nation is at war. The Government, which a year ago refused to recruit the regular army to its full enlisted strength, has passed a compulsory military service Act. And the nation, as a whole, takes these tremendous changes calmly, in a spirit of cool resignation. There will be dissenters, of course; there even may be disorders, before the nation develops substantial unity of opinion on these measures, which are inherently so distasteful to our democratic ideals and customs. But the American nation, perhaps without now fully realizing it, is being born again in this evolution. It will come out of the war a real world Power, in every meaning of this term.

PERHAPS the most significant development of the progress of the war is the gradual overshadowing, in general interest, of the military operations by political phases. One reason for this is that the military operations apparently are deadlocked for the time. As was expected, the Allied offensive in the West succeeded in gaining some ground, but the rate of advance has not so far upset any sound calculations, nor does it promise any immediate breaking of the German defense in that region. In the last fortnight little or no progress has been made; in fact, the fighting on that front has again subsided into intermittent collisions. An offensive such as the Allies have been attempting recently cannot sustain for more than a few weeks a maximum violence; troops and munitions become exhausted or depleted, and must be replenished. About the only thing which the last offensive in the West seems to have proven is that the Allied forces there had attained numbers and a standard of efficiency and preparation that enabled them to push back the German lines as they have previously been manned. Von Hindenburg was compelled to reinforce on that front, which the practical cessation of activity on the Eastern front enabled him do. With more troops and guns, the German lines have held. Experts estimate that, on that front, the Allies must have a preponderance of 100 per cent. in

effective forces to maintain a steady progress. For a while they apparently had that superiority, but they do not seem to have it now.

THIS military situation on the Western front is of course affected by conditions in Russia. There is no doubt that Russia is at present so demoralized that her offensive military potency has for the time vanished. Whether it can be restored is one of the grave questions that confront the central Allied military staff (which now includes American officers). Every effort is being made to assist Russia. America is ready and willing to send several thousand practical railway men to reorganize the transportation system in Russia, and to render other expert aid and advice. But will it be possible for these Americans to accomplish much, or anything? They only can be effective by receiving the cordial cooperation of Russians. As long as the autocracy governed Russia, it was possible for foreign experts to apply their energies in that country. We cannot see very clearly what is happening in Russia, but we can get the drift of events; and apparently nation-wide socialism is getting the upper hand in administrative affairs. Will such a Government, can such a Government utilize the foreign experts who come to aid them? Ten thousand American transportation experts can accomplish nothing, or very little, in Russia unless what they are trying to do, and the objects for doing it, are in harmony with what a Socialistic Russia thinks it wants. A year ago, even six months ago, this assistance might have bolstered up Russia's loosely-knit internal organization. Whether it can do that now is a question.

WHILE Russia's offensive military potency has, for the time, collapsed, that does not mean that she hereafter will be a negligible factor in the war. The truce, or whatever it may be called, that exists on the Eastern front, probably would not hold if the Central Powers should try to take advantage of circumstances and push farther into Russia. In that situation the latent patriotism of the Russians probably would respond and the armies would make a strong resistance. Fighting to repel invasion also would soon recreate the military morale of the Russian army, which is in a sad state now. But because a German offensive in the East almost certainly would have these effects, it is reasonably sure that there will be no German offensive in that theatre; but, on the contrary, everything will be done that can be to continue the practical truce that exists, and bring separate peace with Russia. With Russia eliminated, the whole military situation would alter materially, and the position of the Central powers would be improved. To some extent the entrance of America as a belligerent would be offset; but not wholly. Germany might then claim a military draw, which in fact she would have, unless the war is prolonged for

two or three years more, until the full power of America can be applied to the military situation.

THESSE considerations tend toward a seeking of some way of ending the war except by a complete military victory of one side, and give profound interest to political developments in all the belligerent countries. Governments of all the Powers are tired of the war, people of all nations are even more tired of it; but as yet it has not been possible to see a way out, or to agree on a way out. Everyone wants peace, when it comes, to be permanent, or at least reasonably secure; and there is a growing feeling that this cannot be accomplished without a radical overturn of some institutions in Europe. A democratic and socialistic Russia will be no menace to Central Europe; a democratic and socialistic Germany will not be a source of uneasiness to France and lesser nations. It is probable that a fundamental political reorganization of both Russia and Germany will result from the war, a reorganization along democratic lines. No such reorganization is needed in France—she already is as democratic as is practicable at this stage of civilization. England is soundly democratic at heart, although some autocratic, or oligarchic forms are still maintained; but these are rapidly crumbling, and undoubtedly will be eliminated in so far as is compatible with Imperial solidarity. These are the hopes, seen through the red mists of battle, to which humanity is now turning its thoughts.

EVENTS of the last two months cause some serious reflections about what would now be the situation of the Allies if circumstances had not drawn America into the war on that side. Up to the time of the revolution in Russia I had thought that the military situation amounted to a draw, or stale-mate (an outcome, by the way, that

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I predicted before the war was a month old, on the assumption that the belligerent nations would be confined to Europe); but it is tolerably clear that, had not America come in, the Central Powers would by now have had the better military position, and might have forced a peace leaning in their favor. However, that possibility now seems to have passed. The entrance of America has not yet had time to affect directly the military situation, but it has profoundly affected the international morale as adjusted to the war, and assures that the Central Powers cannot "win". By the way, as time passes there is less and less use of that word—"win"—by the press and statesmen of both sides; a change full of deep significance.

PROBABLY the most impressive recent occurrence connected with the war is the result of the first day's registration in the United States under the new compulsory service Act. In one day 10,000,000 Americans of the required ages voluntarily registered for military duty, at the call of the Government. The registration was not the less voluntary, in a true sense, because these classes of men had been designated by law for this service, and that they knew, or believed, that failure to register promptly would only postpone the time when the Government would search them out, and order them to do their duty. In similar circumstances, masses of any body politic (especially in free democracies unaccustomed to discipline) often are in instinctive rebellion against such processes of compulsion, and have a delusion that by holding back the service can be averted. We have seen something of this in England during this war. What occurred in America last Tuesday was, of course, in part resultant from knowledge of events in Europe during the last three years—how Americans would have acted if so called on to serve two years ago can only be conjectured—but they probably would have behaved much like Englishmen have done. The prompt registration is all the more remarkable because the war, as a war, is not popular with Americans. It could not be. This war originated in differences among European Governments about which Americans were not concerned, or which Americans thought they had no concern with. Nations lined up at the beginning according to secret diplomatic arrangements, about none of which Americans were consulted or informed. Yet, beginning that way, Americans now find themselves called on to leave their occupations, to take up arms, perhaps to shed their blood in foreign lands in support of abstract principles—for America is in no danger of invasion, and could continue to be neutral by suffering only casual inconvenience and damage—and to see dribble away in military preparations and in sustaining the credit of their allies a great part of the wealth which their energy and acumen have accumulated. Yet, in the face of these conditions, the nation is

resolute; its young men surrender themselves to the nation's call without fear or question, without hatred of their antagonists, to go wherever they may be sent, to endure what comes. In one country at least, democracy is sure of itself.

WHEN about two years ago *The New Republic* first was issued in New York, experts in newspaper making at once recognized its typographical make-up and size as an advance toward a publishers' ideal, and much of the success of that fine journal is attributed to its distinctive appearance. Readers of *The New Republic* who may see this Review will notice that we have almost exactly copied that newspaper typographically and in other forms. We thank the editors of *The New Republic* for their courtesy in providing us with details and specifications of their publication. Here in China we cannot expect to equal that journal in the high excellence of its contents, but we can emulate its spirit.

T. F. M.

China's Commercial Call

BY JULEAN ARNOLD,
American Commercial Attaché in China

THE Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, which has direct supervision of the work of commercial attachés, arranges to have these officers return from their foreign fields to the United States at certain frequent intervals, to meet with American manufacturers and merchants, so as to be of direct assistance to them and at the same time to help the commercial attachés to a better understanding of the needs of our commercial interests.

The Commercial Attaché to China recently spent eight months in the United States on a scheduled program, which involved traveling over all sections of the country, meeting with thousands of Americans who expressed a desire to secure information with regard to potentialities in the Orient. Prior to his return to the United States, the Bureau gave notice, through its published Daily Commerce Reports, that the Commercial Attaché was planning to tour the country. Commercial organizations desirous of having the advantage of his services were invited to address the Bureau. So far as possible to do so, arrangements were made whereby the Commercial Attaché would visit all communities making application.

About fifty cities in the United States, responded to this invitation, making requests to the Bureau that the Commercial Attaché visit their communities. The itinerary was drawn up according to these requests and time allotted for each city on the basis of the work to be done there. The Attaché tried to reach those already interested in foreign trade, and also those who are in a position to engage in foreign trade advantageously

but who had not given the matter serious consideration.

It was found that many of our manufacturers and merchants were giving particular attention to foreign trade potentialities other than those of the Orient. Tens of thousands of young men in the United States are today studying Spanish, to prepare themselves for the greater commercial activity which the United States is exhibiting in South American commerce, while few indeed are those who are making any study of Oriental languages or giving serious attention to what the Orient has to offer. The people of the United States are very responsive to suggestions for greater interest in the Orient, especially when it is shown to them that Asia possesses over one-half of the population of the entire globe, that China boasts of a population seven times as great as the whole of South America, and that the Orient is at the inception of a vast modern industrial development.

One hundred and thirty addresses were delivered by the Commercial Attaché on his tour, mostly talks at noonday luncheons arranged for the purpose by commercial organizations. Marvelous strides in the development of cooperation in commercial activity have been made in the United States during the past few decades, as is attested by the very efficient chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations of which many of the cities now can boast. These organizations make it possible for a commercial attaché, in his travels over the United States, effectively to reach the business people. Probably more effective still in its usefulness to the work of a commercial attaché are the branch offices of the Bureau. There are seven of these scattered over the United States at what might be called strategic commercial centers. They are staffed with trained men who are working hard in their endeavors to promote foreign trade. In addition to the branch offices there are a number of cooperative offices in certain other cities. These cooperative offices are, generally speaking, connected with local commercial organizations. The latter defray the expenses of the offices and cooperate with the Bureau in its efforts to assist in the development of foreign trade. A number of our commercial organizations have specially designated foreign trade secretaries, who give their time to foreign trade work. In some of our larger and more important commercial centers there are special foreign trade organizations. Pittsburgh, for instance, has a Foreign Trade Commission distinct from its Chamber of Commerce. There are also certain national organizations which are wholly concerned with the development of foreign trade activities among the manufacturers and merchants of the United States. Thus a commercial attaché, in travelling about the United States, finds numerous facilities for the furtherance of his work, so that he can effectively reach the great body of American manufacturers and

merchants who might advantageously interest themselves in foreign trade.

In preaching the gospel of Trade with China, the Attaché made it a point, wherever time would permit, to address the students of high-schools, commercial colleges and universities. This was done with the realization of the fact that the responsible positions in the mercantile and industrial communities of the country will, within the next few years, be occupied in a large way by graduates from these institutions. Probably fifty thousand high-school students were in this manner reached, the addresses before them being for the most part illustrated by a set of colored lantern slides intended to portray the particular features which make China of interest in our future foreign trade expansion. The students responded very enthusiastically to the addresses, indicating that they are eager to acquire a knowledge of what the great Orient has to offer the Western World.

It is to be regretted that the high-schools throughout the United States are not including in their curricula a study of the history and civilization of Oriental peoples. Special emphasis was laid upon the wisdom of including such a study in the curricula of the high-schools of the Pacific coast, and enthusiastic responses greeted this suggestion. It was found that the University of California has maintained for upwards of twenty years a Department of Oriental Languages and Literature, but that very few students took advantage of what this department had to offer. Suggestions were made for a greater activity and service on the part of this department, and a very commendable interest is now being exhibited in extending its work, not only at the University itself, but in connection with the evening classes which the University conducts in San Francisco.

Acting on behalf of the University of California alumni in China, which are in a greater number than the alumni of this University in any other foreign country, the Attaché presented to the University, before an audience of four thousand students, a beautiful silver debating trophy. The President of the University received this trophy on behalf of the students in a warm-hearted manner. The trophy is inscribed as being presented for the object of encouraging a more intelligent understanding of the East in the West. It is to be debated for by the University debating societies once each year for a period of five years, and always upon some subject pertaining to China. The first debate has already been held and proved to be of more interest than any yet participated in by the University debating societies.

The Commercial Attaché also met with the Chinese students at the universities in the various places which he visited. Upon the suggestion of His Excellency Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, the Attaché addressed these

(Continued on page 24)

Judge Lobingier's Bank Case Decision

Unusual interest attaches to this decision of the United States Court for China through its being the first attempt of an American firm to incorporate a bank in China under laws originally applying to the Territory of Alaska.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

The United States on the Relation of Frank J. Raven, et al.	Cause No. 586
Relators, Paul McRae, Acting Clerk of the United States Court for China, Respondent.	DECISION

Syllabus

1. Laws of the United States extended to China by the Act of Congress of 1860 can be withdrawn only by a similar act.
2. Congress cannot constitutionally delegate to a territorial legislature the power to withdraw acts thus extended.
3. The Corporation Act of Congress of March 2, 1903 appears to be suitable to conditions in China and necessary to execute the treaties, and is consequently extended here by the general act of 1860.
4. The requirement in said Act of 1903 that proposed Articles of Incorporation be filed "in the office of the Secretary of the district" is sufficiently complied with here by filing them with the Legation.
5. The further requirement therein that said articles be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court is met by filing them with the Clerk of this Court.
6. But said Clerk is required to record only such articles as are properly filed and only articles which comply with the law are entitled to be filed.
7. Proposed articles of incorporation examined and found insufficient to meet the requirements of said Act of 1903.
8. The Clerk cannot be compelled by *mandamus* to file or record insufficient articles.

MESSRS. FLEMING & DAVIES, by MR. FLEMING, for relators.

EARL B. ROSE, Esq., for respondent.

LOBINGIER, J.

Original application for *Mandamus*.

This is an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Acting Clerk of this Court to file and record certain articles of a proposed corporation "to carry on the business of banking in all its branches" and for the various other objects therein declared. The articles are tendered under the Act of Congress¹ of March 2, 1903 and the respondent alleges that this is not now in force and effect within the jurisdiction of the United States Court "for China." It is conceded that said Act was once in force here but it is contended that because Congress, about a decade later, in organizing the territory of Alaska provided that

"all laws now in force in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature",² and because said legislature did enact a new corporation law effective January 2, 1914, the Act of March 2, 1903 thereby ceased to be operative in China.

We have not at hand an official copy of the territorial statute just mentioned and the copy furnished³ fails to disclose a repealing clause. For aught that appears the said statute may be merely cumulative to the Act of Congress of 1903 just as the latter was itself cumulative to the corporation laws of Oregon which had previously been extended to Alaska and which, it was held,⁴ continued in force despite the corporate legislation of Congress above referred to.

¹ 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 978, sec. 947.

² Act of Aug. 24, 1912, 37 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pr. I, Ch. 387, sec. 3.

³ Synopsis of Laws (1916) 20—22.

⁴ Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska, 611.

But, assuming that the legislature of Alaska did attempt to repeal the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, we are of the opinion that such attempt was ineffectual so far as this jurisdiction is concerned. For in the first place the Federal Constitution⁵ provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress," and the courts hold that power so vested cannot be delegated to another body.⁶ This attempt to confer on a territorial legislature the power to repeal Acts of Congress is a recent departure, never having been made, so far as we are able to ascertain, except in this organic act of Alaska and in the more recent statute extending local self government to the Philippines.⁷ It is a departure which has not yet been supported by any judicial decision, which we have found, while it is contrary to the doctrine noted above and supported by numerous authorities.

But even were it permissible to delegate to a territorial legislature the power to repeal Acts of Congress for the former's own territory this would not afford a precedent for the contention here made. For if respondent's position as to this point were correct we would have the strange anomaly of Congress delegating to a territorial legislature the power not only to repeal congressional enactments operative in its own territory but also to legislate for residents of a distant region like China. This would amount to a legal and political monstrosity.

Nor is this a case where a law was passed with a provision that it should remain in force for a limited period only. The Act of Congress of March 3, 1903 contains no such provision; its duration was as unlimited as any other law. It is true that another act, passed nearly a decade later, provided that all such laws were to "continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature." But this was not a repeal nor does it expressly authorize the legislature to repeal and it would not become effective even as a limitation without a delegation of legislative power, which as we have seen, is contrary to elementary principles.

The practice of extending over one jurisdiction laws originally passed for another, is not new in American jurisprudence. It was often resorted to during the formative period of western America when new territories were created. Thus the laws of Iowa were extended over the newly formed territory of Nebraska in 1855, while a generation later the Nebraska laws were extended over Oklahoma organized in 1889. Meanwhile, in 1884, the laws of Oregon had, as we have seen, been extended over Alaska. These are but a few of many similar instances.

Congress had applied the same principle as early as 1825 when it extended the criminal laws of each state over all Federal territory and property within its boundaries,⁸ thus making a violation of such state law

⁵ Art. I, sec. 1.

⁶ Am. and Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd ed.) VI 1028; Cyc. VIII, 830 note 87, and cases there cited.

⁷ Act of Aug. 29, 1916, U. S. Stats. at Large (1915-1916) Ch. 416, secs. 6, 7, p. 547.

⁸ 4 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. LXV, sec. 3.

"an offense against the United States." ⁹ Congress was merely following precedent, therefore, in enacting, as it did in 1860, that

"the laws of the United States ... are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries (including China) ... so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect."¹⁰

The result of a well known decision ¹¹ of the Court of Appeals is to construe the phrase "laws of the United States" as here used, to include any appropriate Act of Congress without regard to the locality to which it was originally intended to apply. But the doctrine does not rest on that decision only for the Federal Supreme Court has later held ¹² that the equivalent phrase, "statute of the United States" as used in a general law, includes a local Act of Congress limited in its terms to the Philippines.

In making such extensions Congress has expressly adopted the principle that an extension by it precludes abrogation by any other body. Thus in extending over Federal territory the laws of a particular state it was provided, as early as 1866 that "no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any court of the United States."¹³

A similar provision was embodied in an Act of 1898.¹⁴ Nor would such express provisions appear necessary. On principle it would seem that since Congress alone may extend laws to China, it alone may withdraw them when so extended and that act of a territorial legislature could have no effect on such laws.

II

It is conceded, as we have seen, that the corporation Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, was extended to China. But the questions involved are too important to rest upon a mere concession and we shall therefore inquire whether said Act meets the requirements of the extending law above quoted—whether in other words, it is one of the laws "necessary to execute the treaties" and "suitable to carry them into effect."

Now one of the primary objects of the treaties was the promotion of commerce. That can hardly be accomplished in these days without corporations and a law authorizing their formation would seem to be one of the laws "necessary to execute the treaties."

Moreover this Act of March 2, 1903, is not only the latest expression of Congress on the subject of incorporation; it seems to us the most suitable. The legislation on that subject enacted for the District of Columbia is not only much older but seems to be confined mainly to special classes of corporations. The act in question, however, appears to be an up to date general incorporation law. Neither the argument of

this case nor a careful scrutiny of the act itself has brought to light any feature of it which is unsuitable to conditions in China. It requires, it is true, a copy of the articles of Incorporation to be filed "in the Office of the Secretary of the District"¹⁵ but in the case of extended legislation such provisions are to be construed not literally but as meaning the corresponding office, which in China would seem to be the Legation. Thus in applying the Oregon statute which required filing with the County Clerk, the United States District Court for Alaska held that it would be sufficient to file with a similar official.

"Here, then, was the officer corresponding to the county clerk, with whom the other certificate might be filed. We are of the opinion, however, that a filing of the second certificate with the clerk of the court would have met the requirement, for it is well settled that the intention of the Legislature should not be defeated by a strict construction of the statute. * * The intention of Congress is gathered, and by following out this obvious intention the persons desiring to incorporate, while not filing with an actual secretary of state and an actual county clerk, are substantially complying with the law when they file with the surveyor general and the clerk of the court for the division in which they intend to carry on the business."¹⁶

The chief copy, however, is required to be filed "in the office of the Clerk of the District Court"¹⁷ and to that designation the Clerk of this Court well corresponds. The incorporation is thus effected by an officer of the Court and the concern placed under its observation from the start. Each year the corporation must file with said Clerk a list of its officers and notice of any changes therein must likewise be filed.¹⁸ The opportunities for official supervision are, therefore, much greater than in the case of corporations formed, as many have been, under the laws of some distant state, to do business in China where no official inspection on the ground is possible.

Moreover the conditions both preliminary to, and after, incorporation are strict. The articles are required to state full particulars,¹⁹ all stock must be paid for "at its true money value"²⁰ and "every stockholder shall be personally liable to the creditors of the company for the amount that remains unpaid upon the par value of his stock."²¹ Again the act provides

"That it shall not be lawful for the directors to make any dividend in new or additional stock, or to make any dividend, except from the net profits arising from the business of the corporation, or to divide, withdraw, or in any way pay to the stockholders, or any of them, any part of the capital stock of the corporation, or to reduce the capital stock of the corporation unless in the manner prescribed in this chapter or in the articles or amended articles of incorporation or by-laws; and in case of any violation of the provisions of this section the directors under whose administration the same may have happened, except those who may have caused their dissent therefrom to be entered at large on the minutes of the board of directors at the time, or were not present when the same did happen, shall, in their individual or private capacities, be jointly and severally liable to the corporation and the creditors thereof, in event of its dissolution, to the full amount so divided or reduced or paid out."²²

The corporation must "keep correct and complete books" which must "at all reasonable times, be open to

⁹ Biddle v. U. S., 156 Fed. 759, 763.

¹⁰ 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. LXXIX, sec. 4. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086.

¹¹ Biddle v. U. S., 156 Fed. 759.

¹² Gaell v. Insular Collector, 239 U.S. 93.

¹³ 14 U.S. Rev. Stats. at Large, Ch. 24 sec. 2; U.S. Rev. Stats., sec. 5391.

¹⁴ 30 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 576, p. 717.

¹⁵ Act of March 2, 1903, sec. 2.

¹⁶ Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska, 611, 614, 616.

¹⁷ Act of March 2, 1903, sec. 2.

¹⁸ Id. sec. 20.

¹⁹ Id. sec. 2.

²⁰ Id. sec. 14.

²¹ Id.

²² Id. sec. 13.

the inspection of stockholders."²³ and every year the principal officers must prepare and publish for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction a sworn statement showing:

"First, the number of shares of capital stock outstanding; second, the amount paid in on each share of stock; third, the actual paid-up capital of the corporation; fourth, the actual cash value of the property of the corporation and the character, location, and nature of the same; fifth, the debts and liabilities of the corporation, and for what the same were incurred and whether the same are secured or unsecured and the amount of each kind, and, if secured, the character and kind of security; sixth, the salaries severally paid each and every officer, manager and superintendent of the corporation during the preceding year; and, seventh, the increase or decrease if any, of the stock, the capital, and the liabilities of the corporation during the preceding year."²⁴

With the Court officers ready to see that these requirements are observed the interests of both the public and the stockholders appear to be amply safeguarded. No defect or shortcoming has been pointed out in this statute, as compared with the most advanced corporation laws²⁵ and if Congress could, after long effort, be persuaded to enact another law, especially for this jurisdiction, it is not apparent wherein it would excel the present one. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Act of March 2, 1903 is quite as "necessary" and "suitable" as the other "laws of the United States" which have been held by this and other courts to have been extended here by the general act above quoted. For there can be no half way adoption of that doctrine; it includes all such laws or none. It cannot logically be restricted to any particular class of acts. It is just as applicable to civil laws as to criminal; just as necessary in respect to corporations as to procedure.

III

But the "suitability" of this Act of March 2, 1903 depends upon its requirements and applicants for incorporation thereunder must show compliance therewith so far as compliance is possible before incorporation. *Inter alia* the act requires the articles to state "the amount of capital stock of said corporation, and how the same shall be paid in."²⁶ The importance of this requirement becomes apparent when read in connection with the following:

"No corporation shall issue any of its stock, except in consideration of money, labor, or property estimated at its true money value."²⁷

The object of this is evidently to insure a *bona fide* capital at the start and to prevent incorporation with merely "watered" stock. Clearly this is a wise precaution whose observance must be strictly enforced.

Examining, in the light of this requirement, the Articles here tendered we find that the applicants have stated "the amount of capital stock" but not "how the same shall be paid in." It does not appear whether the stock has been issued (and hence the capital created) "in consideration of money, labor or property" of something else, nor whether, if the consideration is other than money it is "estimated at its true money value."²⁸

Moreover the articles fail to show whether the capital stock is to be paid in before incorporation or after.

Again the act provides that corporations organized thereunder "shall have the right to acquire and hold only such real estate as may be necessary to carry on their corporate business."²⁹

²³ Id. sec. 16.

²⁴ Id. sec. 23.

²⁵ Cf. the new Public Utilities Act of Illinois, discussed in Illinois Law Rev. XII, 12.

²⁶ Id. sec. 2.

²⁷ Id. sec. 14.

²⁸ Id. sec. 5.

We are disposed to agree with respondent's counsel that this provision is infringed by the recital, in the Articles, of the proposed corporation of an intention

"To take, own, hold, deal in, mortgage or otherwise lien, and to lease, sell, exchange, transfer, or in any manner whatever dispose of real property wherever situated."

Now the Clerk is required to record articles only after they have been filed and the only articles which are entitled to be filed are those which contain the particulars prescribed by the statute. Doubtless the act of filing is a ministerial rather than a judicial one, but the law, seems to be well settled that the recording officer cannot be compelled by *mandamus* to accept for filing, papers which, on their face fail to comply with the statute.²⁹ And since the recording of the articles perfects the corporate existence which can then be questioned only in a direct proceeding³⁰ it seems to be not only the right but the duty of the officer to see that such existence does not commence until the conditions prescribed by the law have been fulfilled. In providing for incorporation thru the machinery of the Court, and imposing the responsibility upon its officers, the act which we are now applying seems to have been intended to prevent the evils of loose and reckless incorporation by making possible in advance a careful scrutiny and strict exaction of all prescribed conditions. This offers opportunities of supervision which would be lost if the recording officer were treated as a mere automaton, obliged to accept any corporate papers which might be presented.

Having reached a conclusion which disposes of the case before us we find it unnecessary to prolong this opinion by entering upon a consideration of the other question discussed in argument, viz., whether, under the law which we have found to be in force here, banking corporations may be organized. Since a determination of that question is not necessary in order to decide the pending cause whatever we might say thereon would be *obiter dicta* and we prefer to discuss it only when the necessity for adjudication arises.

For the reason that the proposed articles of incorporation do not, in our judgment, comply with the statute, the writ of *mandamus* is denied.

By the Court,

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

²⁹ State v. M'Grath, 92 Mo. 355, 5 S. W. 29; Woodbury v. McClurg, 78 Miss. 831, 29 S. W. 514; People v. Nelson, 3 Lans. (N. Y.) 394.

³⁰ Lord v. Bldg. Ass'n., 37 Md. 320, 327; Cochran v. Arnold, 58 Pa. St. 399.

In a letter to a Southern contemporary "An English" contends that the use of the expression "Chinaman" is better than "a Chinese," stating that the latter expression is ineuphonious. He contends that the words "a Japanese" are correct because "Japan" ends with a consonant, which forms a connecting link; if "China" were called "Chinan", "Chinanese" would be the correct expression.

A nineteen-year-old Jew who appealed at the House of Commons Tribunal said that he wished to attend the Passover. "You have had two Passovers since the war began," said Mr. D. Maclean, M.P. "We are not going to pass over you again."

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

June 1. President Wilson despatches a document to Russia outlining the war aims of the United States.—Emperor Charles at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrath foreshadows the expansion of constitutional privileges.—Field Marshall Haig reports 3,412 prisoners and a field gun captured during May.

June 2. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee at Cronstadt refuses to recognize the Provisional Government.—The Committee of Workmen arrest commandant of Sevastopol fortress; and later release him.

June 3. Swedish and Dutch Socialist leaders take further steps towards assembling an international conference of Socialists in Stockholm.—Four arrests made at New York on a charge of conspiracy to transmit military and naval information to Germany.

June 4. Forty-nine Norwegian ships were sunk and 21 lives lost during May.—Cronstadt extremists threaten to land sailors in Petrograd and overthrow the Government—Brazil seizes the 42 interned German ships.—General Alexieff, Russian Commander-in-Chief resigns. General Brusiloff succeeds.

June 5. First delegation of American railway experts arrive in Russia.—Announcement made of torpedoing of M. M. s. s. Yarra in the Eastern Mediterranean.—Sixteen German aeroplanes raid Thames estuary, two of which are shot down.—Registration of the 10,000,000 Americans from whom the first half-million will be selected for military service concluded without untoward events.

June 6. Lord Northcliffe sails for America.—15 British ships of over 1600 tons sunk during week.

June 7. America in a Note to China expresses the hope that she will maintain internal peace.

CHINA

June 1. The Kuangtung provincial assembly demands the punishment of the rebellious Tuchuns.—The President's message expresses surprise that the Tuchuns should have been misled into taking arbitrary action through "baseless rumors spread by unscrupulous persons."

June 2. A Presidential Mandate requests Gen. Chang Hsun to come to Peking for a conference.

June 3. The Tuchun of Shantung advises Consuls of his adhesion to the revolt; he promises protection to foreigners.

June 4. Shantung and Anhui troops take up stations near Tientsin.—Shensi province declares independence.

June 5. Presidential Mandate orders the release of Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking Gazette, convicted of libelling ex-Premier Tuan by an article entitled "Selling China."

June 6. Hsu En Yuan relieved of the post of Governor of the Bank of China and succeeded by Li Shih Hao, the acting Minister of Finance; is charged with printing bank-notes without proper authorization.

—Chihli Military Party favor the retention of Li Yung Hung as President, but demand the dissolution of Parliament and the reinstatement of Tuan Chi Jui as Premier.

June 7. Vice-President Feng Kuo Chang resigns, but his resignation is considered to be only a formality.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Revolt in China

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

China is struggling between the old mandarines, who are still in power and who can only play politics and juggle finances according to the old rules, and the young Chinese who have been educated abroad, many of whom are imbued with the most radical ideas. A number of the younger men are capable and patriotic in the true sense of the word, but most of them are superficial and dangerous. China's greatest problem is the want of leaders, men of ability who have sufficient patriotism to place the nation's interest before their own. The sympathy of the outside world is with China, but China must also show that she can help herself before she can attract others to help her. When she has demonstrated her ability to govern herself and shown that China is a safe country for foreign investment, there is no limit to the amount of capital which will be ready to assist her in national development. But revolutions are a poor advertisement to attract the confidence of the foreign investing public.

The Declaration of the Tuchuns

From the Central China Post (Hankow)

Perhaps the most foolish thing which it was open for the Tuchuns to do was the launching of this quarrel at this particular juncture. The military men hold all the trump cards. Premier Tuan's Tuchuns are in control of the great bulk of the provinces; they have the soldiers, the arms and the money, and if it comes to an actual clash there can be little doubt as to which party will come out on top. It ought to have been foreseen that they might not take the dismissal of their chief—to be followed by their own—without some effort to stand up for themselves, but apparently such an idea never occurred to the Peking politicians. As soon as Tuan was gone they thought it was all over save the cheering, till the day before yesterday when they began to take the train for Tientsin. The fact that so many Tuchuns, have declared independence gives good hope that the matter will be accommodated without coming to blows. If President Li would dismiss the Parliament now and summon a fresh one the account would be square. Its dissolution has been long overdue, and it has never done any good.

A Tribute to General Tuan

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

During his last term as Premier General Tuan has made mistakes, chief among them being his selection as colleagues of unworthy men. But had he not stepped into the breach a year ago, when the country was threatened with another disastrous civil war, and acted firmly and loyally when Yuan Shih-kai's death plunged the country into another dangerous crisis, no one can say what would have happened. He has had constant friction with Parliament; that, we fear is what China's Premiers must expect for many years to come; until, in fact, there is more balance in Chinese politics than can be found to-day. His recent policy in regard to the war, was, we believe, prompted by sincere patriotism. He started with no prejudices in favor of the

Entente. He weighed the problem carefully and sagaciously and finally committed himself to a policy which had the approval of all of China's true friends. He has been maligned, defamed and misrepresented by smaller men who cared not a jot for the interests of the nation, but sought only their own personal advantage. We hope that it will not be long before General Tuan Chi Jui will again be serving his country in an honorable and responsible position.

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

The suspicion that the basis of antagonism to him [General Tuan] is German gold, proceeds of the Boxer Indemnity (a veritable seething of the kid in its mother's milk) is too strong to be ignored.

Japanese Propaganda

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

It is a matter of surprise to us to find a journal of the standing and influence of the New York Evening Post, with its fine record of character and independence, giving its name to a publication [Japanese Supplement of the Evening Post] that is so evidently of a semi-official character. Under Lord Northcliffe the Times has so greatly fallen from its high estate that its Japan Supplements, supported by Japanese Government advertisements, excite but little surprise. But we had thought the New York Evening Post would be the last to join the ranks of semi-official journalism. Of course Japan has a case, and it is only just that it should have a hearing. What is so objectionable is to find that case presented as if it stood unchallenged and uncriticised, and represented the independent judgment of independent men. America does not regard it as necessary to establish or subsidize an organ in Japan or in any other country for the dissemination of the "true truth" about the United States; Britain has hitherto not found it requisite to defend her policy through subsidized journals in England or elsewhere; France has no subsidized Press, either at home or abroad. It is left to autocratic Governments, like Germany, Japan, and Russia, to employ this means of cultivating public opinion.

Japanese Opinion on China Situation

From the Tokio Nichi Nichi

President Li Yuan Hung has acted within his rights stipulated in the provisional constitution and yet Nieh Hsi Chung and other military governors have opposed him and demanded several conditions with armed force. The acts of Nieh and others are really rebellion and they should be declared enemies of the Provisional Constitution. However, President Li Yuan Hung and the Parliament are quite powerless, not having any measures to meet the situation and have left affairs as they are and there was no other way but to ask mediation of a third party. Thus after all they have accepted the mediation of General Chang Hsun, the Military Governor of Anhui, and must allow him to go up to Peking. It is regrettable to see such weakness of President Li Yuan Hung and his government. The President is said to have stated that he will not act against laws and he does not fear death and such a spirit should be maintained. If the President betrays such a spirit he should not be said to be loyal to the Provisional Constitution and the Republic.

America

The New York Sun prints a three-column wide editorial on the front page, signed by Frank A. Munsey, pointing out that America's supreme duty at the present time is the suppression of the U-boat menace.

The United States shipping board having authorized the building of 1,000 merchant vessels, the problem now arises of providing the necessary officers to command them.

Five hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by the Carnegie Endowment for the reconstruction of homes in the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia.

As an example of the patriotic spirit of American college students it may be mentioned that 500 students have left their studies at the University of Missouri, located in a centre of "pacificist" sentiment, in order to serve their country in various capacities.

The press of the entire country is making an urgent appeal to the population, farmers particularly, to cultivate every available bit of soil, so as not only to provide sufficient food, but also to insure reasonable prices. The following are current prices in the Middle West at the present time: Potatoes, U. S. \$4.00 per bushel; eggs, \$0.50; butter, \$0.60; flour, \$5.50 per sack of 48 lbs; bacon, \$0.60 per lb.

Men and Events

Mr. John M. Darrah, formerly U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, has returned from America.

The Spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held at Henli June 2 and 3.

Mr. S. S. McClure, the noted American publicist, is at present travelling in Japan.

The British assessor at the Mixed Court, Mr. Grant Jones, took jurisdiction in the case where a Turkish subject named Katz was charged with larceny.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, until recently adviser to the Chinese government, is a passenger per s.s. Tenyo Maru enroute to America.

The Rev. W. H. Price, for three years sub-dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, died May 21 at Montreal, following an operation.

Mr. S. Sokobin, American Vice Consul and Mixed Court Assessor, has resigned, and accepted a position with the China and Java Export Co., Tientsin.

Lieut James Stephen, of the Royal Flying Corps, the 19-year old son of the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, has been killed in action in France.

There will be a sitting of the British Full Supreme Court June 25 when the appeal in the case of Dr. E. L. Marsh v. Mr. Hayley Morris will be heard.

Mr. C. L. Bromley of the Shanghai Baptist College will speak at the American Song Service at the Palace hotel Sunday afternoon at five o'clock. There will be special music by Mr. C. G. Ruby.

Mr. C. Stephenson Smith, the Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, has left for Russia, where he will stay for three or four months. Mr. W. R. Giles will act in his place during his absence.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Acting General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China is conducting an educational lecture campaign at Hankow, Kiukiang and Nanchang. He expects to return to Shanghai June 15.

Mr. J. H. Moore of the Tobacco Products Corporation of New York has established its head office for the Far East at No. 8B Peking Road, Shanghai.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, Director of the British-American Tobacco Company, who is making an extended visit in China, returned last week from a short trip to Peking.

A Turkish subject, Abraham Ettinger, was charged at the Mixed Court May 31 with having attempted to forge a Spanish passport. The photo of a German subject, Nielsen, was attached to the document.

The report of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for the past year shows a membership of 2,774, distributed over fifteen provinces. The Association High School during the year provided a middle school education for 527 boys.

The death occurred at the Shanghai Hospital June 3 after an operation, of Mr. Francis Ellis, of the law firm of Ellis & Hays. Mr. Ellis had been a resident of Shanghai for about thirty years; he was an excellent pleader at the bar of the British Court, and had achieved notable success, particularly as counsel for the defence in libel and homicide cases.

The U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai has received a telegram from the State Department to the effect that American mails will again be carried on the Canadian Pacific boats. The service had previously been discontinued so as to avoid the British censorship.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of securing cargo space from Vladivostock, the export of beans and wheat is being deflected southwards over the Japanese railway lines. During the six months from October to April over one hundred thousand tons of cereals were taken over by the South Manchurian railway from the Chinese Eastern railway at Changchun.

The American Machinery & Export Co. of Tientsin is putting on two freighters to run direct between Tientsin and the west coast of America the first to be put on the berth being the s. s. Nippo Maru. Up until this time all cargo for North China had been transhipped either at Shanghai or in Japan.

The half yearly report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha presented at the meeting of shareholders May 29 at Tokio showed that about one hundred thousand passengers and over two and a half million tons of freight were carried during said period. A dividend of seventy percent for the year will be paid.

The Chinese Customs Returns for the first quarter of 1917 show a serious falling off in the tonnage of both ocean-going and river steamers calling at Shanghai as compared with the same quarter last year.

No advertising except that of reputable firms is accepted for publication in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

In case of misunderstandings resulting from statements made in advertisements subscribers will confer a favor by notifying MILLARD'S REVIEW at once.

The annual report of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. shows a disposable balance of Tls. 195,996.75.

The Japanese Toa (East Asia) Tobacco Co. has decided to erect a new factory at Tientsin.

The freight rate to America at present is G.\$45.00 per ton. Cargo is plentiful. The only ships on the berth for British ports are Japanese.

After twelve years in Chinese Government service, Mr. F. H. Henningsen, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is joining a British mercantile firm. There are seven other Danes in the Chinese Telegraph Service and it is reported that they are scheduled to be replaced in due course by Japanese.

The death occurred May 26 at Peking of Mr. J. U. R. Grave, after a lingering illness, at the age of 37. The late Mr. Grave until a short time ago was chief engineer for the proposed Hankow improvement scheme, and at the time of his death was in the employ of the Chinese government as a consulting engineer.

At a meeting held at the American Consulate General June 7, Consul General Sammons presiding, arrangements were made for suitably observing the Fourth of July. A reception will be held at the Consulate in the morning and in the afternoon the Navy baseball teams will compete for the Challenge cup at the race course, where also a literary and musical program will be rendered. It is also contemplated to have a dance at the Astor House in the evening and a patriotic concert by Miss Abbott. The arrangements are in charge of Consul-General Sammons chairman, Dr. Downs, Mr. Webb, Dr. Parker, Major Holcomb, Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Lacy, Mr. Sutterle, Mr. Emens, Mr. Southmayd, Mr. Moss, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Fred Sites, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Millard, Mr. Merriman, Dr. Findley, Dr. Woodbridge, Dr. Gamewell, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Burns, Mr. Carl Seitz, Mr. Hykes, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Everett, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Cobbs, Mr. Rose, Lieut. Delano and Dr. Stephenson.

Mr. Anson W. Burchard, Vice President of the General Electric Company, of New York, and Mr. Maurice Agnus Oudin, Foreign Sales Manager of that Company, are at present making an extensive tour of the Far East on business, and spent several days in Shanghai last week. Mr. V. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer & Company, agents in China for the General Electric Company, entertained Messrs. Oudin and Burchard; and several functions were given in their honor. On June 1, Mr. Meyer gave a tiffin at the Shanghai Club for the visitors to meet leading American business men; and on the following day the Executive Committee of the American Association of China gave a tiffin in their honor at the Carlton Cafe, which, in addition to members of the Committee, was attended by Consul-General Sammons; Mr. N. S. Myers, American Consul at Swatow; Mr. Paul Whitam, special U. S. Trade Commissioner; Mr. W. A. Burns, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Beal, V. Meyer, W. E. Ketcham, Thomas F. Millard, H. E. Page and Captain Lunt. Mr. J. J. Connell, President of the American Association of China, presided, and introduced the speakers, who were the guests of honor, and Mr. Millard. Mr. Oudin is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association in New York, and takes an active part in the work of that organization. Messrs. Burchard and Oudin, with Mr. Meyer, left on June 2 for Peking, by way of Hankow and other points.

The Long-Life Record HUDSON SUPER-SIX



One year of the Super-Six seems to mark it the permanent leading type. Many other sensations had their day and departed, but the Super-Six gains prestige every month, and it comes too close to a perfect motor to ever be far exceeded.

For your own sake, don't get a wrong conception of the Hudson Super-Six.

It is a Six, but not like other Sixes. This basic invention, controlled by our patents, added 80 per cent to our six-type efficiency.

It does, in a better, simpler way, what we attempted in our Eights and Twelves. For we built those types for testing, as did others, when the seeming trend was that way.

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Women's Work

American Women's Club

The American Women's Club, after an active season, is enjoying its summer holiday, although considerable activity is being displayed in connection with American Red Cross Work and also preparations are being made leisurely for the fete which is to be given in the autumn to raise funds in connection with the Red Cross Work.

The officers of the Club are: Mrs. Lobingier, president; Miss Jensen, vice president; Mrs. Hudson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Webb, recording secretary; Mrs. Roberts, librarian. The four committees, viz., social, literary, philanthropic and music, are under the direction respectively of Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Woodbridge, and Mrs. Sartz. Mrs. Sites presides over a special department.

British Women's Work.

The weekly report of British Women's Work gives prominence to the Prisoners of War Department, newly organized by Mrs. Wade, assisted by Mrs. Dick, work on which began June 5 at Mrs. Wade's house, 107 Bubbling Well Road. Mrs. Burke Scott, and Mrs. Dawson are helping Mrs. Wade to get together members for the working parties which are to be held every Tuesday at 4 o'clock in Mrs. Wade's garden. Good results are anticipated from their united efforts.

The sock department issued 804 pairs of socks on Fridays in May. Volunteers leaving Shanghai are always offered a present, Mrs. Craddock having this particular work in charge.

The war dressings and bandage department have received some new patterns of bandages sent out by Mrs. A. P. Wood from London. They are very complicated and require more work than former patterns and the output is in consequence not so large.

In the cutting out department 2620 garments were cut during May. An additional tailor has to be employed as the silk shirts are more difficult to cut.

The American branch, started on April 25, has made 166 large garments and 360 small. A bandage department under the supervision of Mrs. Calder Marshall has been undertaken.

The Japanese branch, under the leadership of Miss Smith, completed 127 garments, as the result of six afternoons of work by Japanese ladies.

Under the heading of Treaty Port Centres the Report says: The usual large monthly contribution of beautifully made garments comes from Hankow. All are things which have a lot of making in them, such as shirts, nightshirts and dressing gowns. A quantity came from Chungking and the Kiukiang members again give proof of their never flagging industry. These centres too have dealt with the larger garments worthy of their always good work. Chengtu sends their usual good monthly subscription and the Chinkiang members also send their usual liberal contribution.

Mrs. Frost will give an exhibition of water colors in aid of the British Women's Work, at her residence, 23 Tifeng Road, June 12 and 13. The exhibition will include plaster portraits in addition to sketches taken in Shanghai and Hangchow.

The Theatre

"Fair and Warmer"

WHEN it was announced that the first offering of the American comedy company headed by Mr. T. Daniel Frawley (by the way, he can't get away with this "T. Daniel" stuff in the Lambs Club, where they call him "Tim") would be the Avery Hopwood farce "Fair and Warmer", I wondered how a cosmopolitan Shanghai audience would take the piece.

Even Broadway thought "Fair and Warmer" was rather more warm than fair—of course I mean Broadway in New York—not the Broadway which stretches for twelve miles unbrokenly from Battery Place to Spuyten Duyvil, or a well-known street in a thousand other towns, but that "Broadway" where the bright lights burn just a little brighter than anywhere in the world, and which is not a street, but a district that is always shifting and which now centers in and around Times Square.

I happened to be on "Broadway" when "Fair and Warmer" had its first production, and partly from never having gotten over the habit of an inveterate first-nighter, and partly because the play was being produced by a long-time friend and erstwhile collaborator of mine—Edgar Selwyn—I attended at the Hackett Theatre on a sultry evening a year ago last autumn. Those busy bees who run out to see the shows being "tried on the dog"—that is, whipped into shape before audiences in small cities previous to coming into a real town—had circulated refreshing rumors that there was something doing, that Broadway would sit up and notice. Thus, those usually jaded souls who compose a typical New York first-night crowd cheered up a little, although from long experience with being buncoed by the same line of talk they were blasé-ly skeptical about it, but willing to be shown (Broadway always is willing to be "shown," but seldom is).

The night was a hot one in September. "The show will have to go some to beat this weather," remarked a weary dramatic critic.

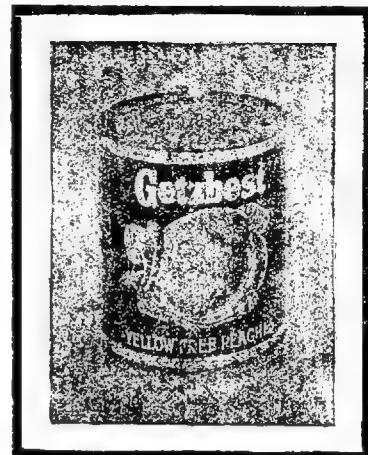
The first act promised well, as farcical first acts go. It moved along with spirit, had some bright lines, and laid the foundation for a conventional farcical situation. "Same old stuff" was the general comment between the first and second acts—"matrimonial complications along the usual lines with the usual ending, no doubt." Hopes drooped a little, but Broadway was still willing to be shown, and decided to stick it out at least through the second act. Anyhow, Janet Beecher was gorgeously beautiful, Madge Kennedy was like peaches and cream to look at, the men were well dressed, and the setting, which was the living room of an up-to-the-minute apartment, was unusually smart. "I'll bet Elsie De Wolfe designed that setting," whispered the woman with me.

Now something about the piece. The first act ended with two young people—husband and wife of two other young people who had gone out to spend the evening—deciding to rebel against being continual stay-at-homes, and to flirt with each other with a view to bringing their errant spouses to their senses, and the girl saying to the man: "Come now, compromise me," or words to this effect (You will recognize the plot so far as an old friend in farce. But wait!).

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The basic idea is this: Four young people, happily married, live in a fashionable apartment in New York. The men were friends at college. Husband Number One has never strayed from the straight and narrow path, and likes to put on slippers after dinner and stay at home. Husband Number Two is rather a gay dog—or pretends to be—whose wife is very innocent, and he has to give trite excuses to get out with the Boys once in a while. Wife Number One before her marriage was much sought, and has a string of left-over affinities. She frets at her husband's staid habits, and wants to go out more; failing to move him, she goes out with her affinities. Familiar story, so far.

Then the second act. Same room, with the two young would-be devils nodding sleepily in their chairs. They have made a complete failure of trying to carry on a flirtation. They don't know the game, and beside, haven't the slightest interest in each other. The bringing by a servant of supper for the absent wife and affinity gives the needed suggestion. In desperation, the girl suggests that maybe a cocktail will keep them awake and make things go a little livelier. Bright idea, the man agrees: but neither ever has drunk a cocktail, and they do not know how to make one (the improbability of this is rather a dose to swallow in Shanghai, but something must be conceded to dramatic license). Not only will they drink cocktails and wine, but they will be real mean and eat the supper too.

What then happens is this: being entirely unacquainted with the nature of cocktails, the young people become intoxicated quickly, and soon pass into complete drunkenness. The man, unconscious of what he is doing, partly undresses and goes to sleep on a couch, and the girl, after wandering out into the bed-room of the absent wife and managing somehow to shift into negligee, drifts back into the room again and, after a vain attempt to wake the man, herself goes to sleep under a tiger rug on the floor.

Thus baldly told, it is not a pretty story, and at first thought you are inclined to say that it is impossibly vulgar and improperly suggestive. But, like many another thing in life and art, its all in the way it is done. A New York audience shrieked with glee over the mixing of those knock-out cocktails and knew what was coming before it happened, wondering how the actors would get away with it without being disgusting. Madge Kennedy did that all right. If you can imagine a pretty young woman simulating drunkenness, in its various stages to complete stupefaction, through scenes that are risque in the extreme as to dialogue and situation, without ever being offensive, without ever losing her air of absolute innocence of wrong doing or intent or meaning, then you understand how this part should be played. John Cumberland as the man was equally good. One knew all the time that neither could be really bad if they tried—and that *tempo* in stage management and acting saved the piece from being distasteful, and made it merely screamingly funny.

Of course, they are found in that situation by the other husband and wife, and the straightening out of the tangle makes the last act.

After the second act that night in New York I went outside, and happened to see Edgar Selwyn (who like most Author-Actor-Managers cannot get over the nervousness of a premier) dodging into the alley leading to the stage entrance. Edgar stopped when he saw me. He always has said that I am a "hard audience."



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"Hello, Tom," he said. "What do you think?" "Its sure fire," I replied. "Even a poor last act can't spoil the piece now."

"I think the last act holds up pretty well," he said. "We re-wrote it three times before bringing the show in. Come back on the stage and tell Margaret" (Margaret is Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, herself as Margaret Mayo author of "Polly of the Circus," "Baby Mine," "Twin Beds," and other highly successful farces and plays).

The third act did hold up pretty well, and the success of the piece in New York was assured. It has since had almost equal success all over the United States.

It was with more than usual interest, therefore, that I watched last Tuesday night at the Lycem Theatre to see how the Frawley Company would interpret the farce, and how it would "get over" with a mixed audience (I mean mixed as to conventional attitudes toward the ethics and esthetics involved) such as this unique community turns out.

I know something of the conditions that attended the performance from the standpoint of the actors, how at 6 o'clock that evening it was a question whether or not the play would have to be postponed, how Mr. Frawley and Mr. Willadsen were both worn out physically by their efforts during the time since the company had arrived, and how the whole cast would be affected by the nervousness always incidental to an "opening." To those causes was added a doubt how the play itself would be taken in a new psychological atmosphere. I could see plainly all these mental reactions working through the performance; it particularly showed in Mr. Frawley's work as "Billy Bartlett," the comedy male lead. All the light and curtain "cues" were missed by the stage hands through the performance, causing those hiatuses in the action which an audience always feels, without understanding. At places the need of further rehearsal was shown by lines being repeated for cues, and hesitation about bits of "business." But notwithstanding those technical defects—which probably will disappear after one or two performances in this theatre, when the company stage management has been synchronized with local stage help—the performance was surprisingly good, and was cordially received.

The part of "Blanche Wheeler," which Madge Kennedy took in the original cast, carries the farce, and on the interpretation given to that part the piece must stand or fall. I felt qualms when it was reported that Laura Guerite, a musical comedy prima donna with a penchant for emphasizing whatever of salacity there may be in any line or situation, would play the part here. But Miss Guerite left the Frawley organization at Honolulu, and so it came about that Miss Cordelia Haager was called upon to take it with only one rehearsal. I would have been glad in any case that Miss Guerite did not play the part here; and now I am glad that Miss Haager did play it, after seeing her work. She will do better after a few more performances, but even as it was she was the hit of the show. She carried the delicate—or indelicate, as you will?—scene of intoxication through without ever even remotely suggesting impurity in action or speech; and she was very nice to look at.

The other characters, all conventional farce parts, were in quite competent hands. Miss Annette Tyler was the gad-about wife; Mr. John Halliday was the "affinity," and a good-looking one too, as all regular affinities ought to be, on the stage anyhow; Mr. Homer Barton was the frisky husband; and Mr. Willadsen quite unexpectedly appeared as a husky furniture mover, his

first appearance behind the footlights, he would have us know. The work of all the principals gives promise of competent rendering of the plays to come.

I wondered a little at some of the lesser details of casting and stage management. For instance, the part of the maid, which is a small part as such things go, but which in this piece carries an important cog in the dramatic action.* Perhaps you noticed how carefully the author laid "preparation" in the first act regarding the maid; that Mrs. Bartlett's affinity remarked on the maid's beauty, and Mrs. Bartlett replied that Billy did not know what the maid looked like; and in the same act the flirtatious husband also was struck with the maid's appearance? Well, the author had a purpose in all that "business" and talk about the maid; he wanted to impress the fact of the maid's exceptional attractiveness, so that when, in the last act, Mrs. Bartlett finds her husband calling the maid his "morning glory" her sudden and furious jealousy will be accounted for. Miss Sydney played the maid intelligently, but she did not meet the physical requirements—and there was Miss Gloria Fonda, the physical incarnation of the author's conception, watching the performance from a box.

Whoever told Mr. Frawley that it was better to change the word "elevator" where it occurs in the dialogue, and substitute "lift," injected a false note, which I hope will not be continued in the plays to be given hereafter. "Elevator" and "lift" are perfectly good English words which are used in America and Europe to name the same modern utility; both are accurately descriptive, and both are correct. I suppose that in this performance "lift" was substituted for "elevator" on the theory that a Shanghai audience composed principally of non-American's would not know what was meant by "elevator." That assumption is an error; and even so, any intelligent audience can be depended on readily to pick up unfamiliar colloquialisms, at least sufficiently to know what is meant. I know nothing that is more exasperating to an American audience than to have (as sometime, but rarely, happens) English actors in a play of English life inject American colloquialisms into the dialogue; and I feel sure that English people here will feel the same way about plays of American life. I believe that the Frawley repertory consists principally of modern American dramatic successes; and I hope that the lines as written by the authors, and which are expressive of the characters in their customary environment, will be allowed to stand.

T. F. M.

The Frawley Company

For next week the management of the Frawley Company announces several new plays at the Lyceum Theatre. "The Outcast" will be continued tonight and also Monday. This play, with Elsie Ferguson in the leading role, made an enormous success in America during the last two years. Miss Eva Lang, emotional leading woman with the Frawley organisation, has appeared in "The Outcast" many times; and Mr. John Halliday, who supports Miss Lang in this piece, also has played opposite her during its run at San Francisco.

Following "The Outcast" will come "Jerry," the pretty play of sentiment in which Billie Burke scored a success. "Jerry" will be given June 12, 13 and 14. Next will come "Twin Beds," Margaret Mayo's bright farce, which ran for over a year in New York. In this piece Miss Haager will again be seen. "Twin Beds" will be given June 15, 16 and 18.

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In the Field of Business and Finance

American Cotton Mills in China

THE first cotton mills in China using American power and equipment and following out the latest methods in American design for cotton yarn spinning, are now being completed in Tientsin for the Yu Yuen and the Wha Sing Textile Companies. These firms are composed of Chinese and employ Chinese capital exclusively.

That this is but a beginning in this direction is shown by the fact that construction on two more plants, one for the Hou Sung Textile company of Shanghai and the other for the Dee Yee Textile company of Wuchang, has been started. In the Yu Yuen, Wha Sing and Hou Sung mills the entire equipment came from American sources, while in the case of the Dee Yee company the weaving machinery came from American firms, the rest of the equipment coming from firms in Great Britain.

The capacity of each of the mills at Tientsin is from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of cotton yarn a day, using short-staple cotton grown in North China. Each of the mills has capacity and equipment ordered for double the production noted in the foregoing.

The account of the construction of these mills furnishes an interesting example of proper methods in the development of foreign trade. That there should be no mistake or dissatisfaction in the matter of proper machinery or equipment of any kind, a cotton mill expert from the United States spent considerable time in investigating the field for cotton mills in China. When he returned to America he took with him samples of the various grades of cotton produced in North China. Models of the proposed machinery were set up in New York and the actual spinning process performed before the machinery was shipped to China. The mills and equipment were all designed by the Lockwood-Greene Company, architects and engineers of Boston. They follow out the latest ideas in vogue in modern New England mills. The power is small-unit and individual motor drive.

The power equipment came from the General Electric Company of New York and the spinning machinery from the Saco-Lowell Company of Lowell, Mass. The winding and doubling machinery is from the Universal Winding Company of Boston, the looms from Crompton and Knowles of Worcester, Mass., and the cloth-room machinery from Curtis and Marble, also of Worcester.

That these mills would not be considered small even in New England, the home of American cotton mills, may be gained from the dimensions of the Tientsin plants. The main two-story spinning rooms are 720 feet by 125 feet and the power plant and machine shops are 80 by 600 feet. In addition there are ample warehouses.

Another element that speaks well for the development of China in the cotton spinning and weaving business, is shown in the fact that the entire production of the 25,000 spindles in each of the two Tientsin plants as well as in the Shanghai and Wuchang plants, will be used in cloth weaving in China. Part will be used in the weaving plants in Shanghai and other ports

and the rest will go to the individual home plants of the peasants in the interior.

The negotiations for these mills as well the designs of construction were conducted through the agency of Andersen, Meyer & Company of Shanghai.

Activity in Rubber Shares

A "Stock Exchange Correspondent" writes to *The Economist* as follows :

"The recent market activity pays tribute to the crusted axiom that people must have something to gamble in, whether it be war or peace time. The suggestion recently put forward in these columns that the Inland Revenue might double the stamp duties on transfer deeds for Stock Exchange transactions would have yielded, had it been put into operation at the beginning of this year, pleasant fruit to the Treasury, because the speculative buyer recks little whether he pays 10s or £1 when he is dealing in hundreds of shares. He has carried prices to levels that discount rosy results in the near future. Probably many, if not the majority, of the shares are reasonably priced ; but whether they deserve to go any higher is very problematic. Meanwhile, the owner of shares in the sound producing companies declines to sell—and reasonably enough, because in his case the dividend outlook is certainly good. To what other end the speculation generally in rubber shares is of benefit might be difficult to discover. It leads to circulation of quantities of paper, to additional work being thrown upon various branches of public and private service, postal, banking, clerical, and the like. Judged by the popular test of whether it is helping to win the war, activity might be hard put to it for justification. However, these things seldom last ; and in the meantime, few will begrudge to the Stock Exchange the extra money which the boomlet is bringing in by way of commission to the brokers and turns to the jobbers, with, it must be added, a certain amount of profit to the punters.

Travellers from Manchuria report that there is a gradual improvement in the shipping situation at Harbin. Two months ago it was practically impossible for merchants at Harbin to secure space for cargo for Russia, and the accumulation of freight at Changchun and Kwangchengtze (where the Japanese lines meet the Russian, and where transhipment must, perchance, take place owing to the Russian gauge being wider) was so great that the railway authorities at Dairen placed an absolute embargo on through shipments for Harbin. In recent weeks, however, cargo from Harbin for Russia has begun to move again, although in very restricted quantities, but the movement was sufficient considerably to relieve the congestion at Changchun, with the result that the Japanese at Dairen are now accepting through cargo for Harbin at the rate of 150 tons per day. An enormous quantity of cargo destined for Russia has, during the past few months, piled up on the Dairen wharves, and even at the present rate of shipment it will take half a year to move it all.

Modern Buildings in Shanghai

Never in the history of Shanghai has there been such activity in the building line as at present, although it may be said, in passing, that in the past few years the aspect of Shanghai has been altered to such an extent that a resident who left Shanghai, say just before the beginning of the Great War, would hardly recognize the place were he to return at the present time. Not even the most sanguine visionary of the "good old days" would have dared to predict that Shanghai would, as it has, become a city of a million inhabitants, with a keen business community, housed in modern, up-to-date premises, and with a host of manufacturing industries, stretched out along the numerous streams entering or passing the Settlement.

The most ambitious project at present being brought to fruition in Shanghai—aside from the new reinforced concrete Municipal building being reared in Kiangse road, between Kiukiang and Hankow roads, which stands in a class by itself—is that of the Sincere Corporation, a purely Chinese concern, which is putting up four blocks of buildings at the junction of Nanking, Chekiang, Kwangse, and Tientsin roads, comprising respectively a hotel, a department store, retail shops and a tea-house. The main building will be surmounted by a high tower and patrons of the establishment will be served by five "lifts" (known in America as elevators). All employees of the various enterprises will be provided with living quarters on the premises. The roof, which will be flat, will be devoted entirely to amusement. The Sincere Corporation has a capital of two million taels, about one-third of which is being invested in the before-mentioned buildings. The architects are Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss.

A four story reinforced concrete building, with granite facing and steel casements, is being erected for the North China Insurance Co., Ltd. under the supervision of Mr. R. E. Stewardson, A.R.I.B.A. It represents the last word in modern office building construction and will cost about Tls. 150,000.

Two reinforced structures have just been completed for the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—the West exchange at the corner of Bubbling Well and Carter roads, and the North exchange at the corner of Haining and Fusian roads, under the supervision of the same architect. The former has been designed as a two-story building with provision for additional stories at a later date; the latter is three-storied. Their cost is about Tls. 140,000.

The very prosperous Yangtsze Insurance Co. is putting up a new concrete building, seven stories high, on the Bund, at a cost of about three hundred thousand taels. The Wing On Insurance Co. (Chinese) is erecting a modern three hundred thousand taels structure on the Bund, opposite the Sincere Corporation buildings. The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. is putting up another large mill in Yangtszepoo, under the supervision of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, who are also the architects for the Yangtze and Wing On buildings.

The Astor house block of retail shops, built a few years ago, is now being surmounted by three stories in concrete, at an expense of about Tls. 70,000, so as to provide much needed hotel accommodation. The work is in charge of Messrs. Lafuente and Wootten.

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Paints and Varnishes

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Throughout China.**

Encouraged by the success of the "New World," the up-to-date Chinese theater in Nanking Road, a similar establishment in concrete, several stories high, is being erected by other proprietors, in Avenue Edward VII. Among the numerous minor industrial establishments that of the new Zai Lo silk filature in Honan Road extension, being constructed under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Brandt, may be mentioned.

To give a complete list of buildings in course of construction would require much more space than is at our disposal. Foreign residences and blocks of Chinese houses are being built in all parts of the Settlement, as are also warehouses, cinematographs, retail shops, etc. and the greater proportion of these are of more substantial construction than that of the older buildings.

Although strictly speaking not a part of Shanghai's building activity, we may also mention the two modern hospitals which are being built for the Chinese Government, one at Wuchang, and the latter at Peking, at the head of which is the well-known Dr. Wu of plague-prevention fame. This work is under the supervision of Messrs. Shattuck & Hussey. The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank at Hankow has also just moved into a new four-storied granite structure.

The tael (abbreviated Tls.) is a Chinese "Troy" ounce of silver, and the unit of money for commercial transactions in China. At present exchange it is worth G. \$0.85.

The Financial Situation in America

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle says: "It is hardly supposable, in the tense condition of feeling which prevails, that the public are noticing the extraordinary sweep of the measures urged or talked of in Washington, or that even their authors realize what they are proposing. One objection to such attempts which ought to be enough is that what they contemplate is too vast and complicated for any one or any ten human beings to manage; it is more than could be safely attempted in ordinary times. Now that the Government is confronted with a colossal task, itself enough to tax all the wisdom of the wisest among us, it is proposed to add a further load. The prevention of waste is admittedly most desirable; but if Government is to attempt to control production, sale, and distribution of food, why not go the full length by regulating consumption, standing guard over every cooking stove, every kitchen door, and every breakfast table? To restrict speculative greed is theoretically desirable, although we may be abusing the speculator over-much; but this should be attempted cautiously. To appeal on every hand to individual initiative and also to propose holding that initiative under the guard of penal statute is inconsistent. Moreover, it is impossible not to see and to say that our Government consists of fallible men, some of whom seem never ready to stop calling for increased powers, and that they have shown no evidence of being equal to tasks which are fit only for super-men."

Changes in the Chinese postal tariff to take effect on July 1st provide that the parcel rate for points in Manchuria north of Changchun shall be doubled. By way of example it may be mentioned that at present the postage on a maximum weight parcel of 10 kilos from Shanghai or other China port to Harbin or other cities northwards is \$1.10; under the new tariff the postage on such a parcel will be \$2.20.

At the Hotels

The following persons have registered at the Astor House Hotel since June 1:—T. J. Ono, Tokio; T. W. J. Luckey, Puckow; A. Jack, Yokohama; M. Sunion, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillard, Peking; Dr. and Miss Marble, Boston; H. A. Whitler, Columbus, Ohio; H. M. Kennedy, Canada; R. Buddy, Texas; K. L. Ines, San Francisco; H. B. Tisdale, Iowa; Mr. Givotovsky, Petrograd; C. B. Brown, Soochow; H. Iwasaki, Hankow; S. Mambosa, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Leon, New York; U. C. Galluzzi, Hongkong; Mr. and S. G. Phillips, Bombay; J. B. Beal, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, Sydney; Q. Gregory, Tientsin; Wm. Ollendorf, New York; A. A. Donance, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Penink, Hongkong; E. R. Gregory, Yang Tsi; P. G. von Tienchoven, Peking; E. C. Gill, Nanking; J. R. Willardson, New York; J. W. Goodrich, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Reeds, Hongkong; Dr. J. H. Blumenstein, Kobe; L. W. Waters, Hongkong; Capt. J. C. Peterson, Manila; L. S. Cousint, Hankow; D. Callahan, Soochow; A. L. Ivory, London; S. Fine, San Francisco; R. L. Bishop, Pendleton, Ore.; L. M. Yowan, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. R. Trullinger, Chicago; H. Burton, New York; O. G. Malkow, Chicago; W. A. Swift, Chicago; G. A. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; A. Cunningham, San Francisco; Miss E. Lang, Colorado; Miss G. Fonda, Honolulu; J. Holliday, New York; R. Deniston, Australia; D. Frawley, New York; Mr. Sanborn, San Francisco; A. Tyler, New York; A. F. Pincus; Mr. and Mrs. Spunt; O. A. Heathcote, and A. S. Murch, Federated Malay States.

The following persons have registered at Bickerton's Hotel since June 1: L. J. Owen, Nanking; Mrs. F. A. Hamlyn, and Miss Z. Hamlyn, Shanghai; J. H. Blackstone, Nanking; E. P. Miller, Wuchang; Mrs. L. F. Miller, Wuchang; Miss K. J. Miller, Wuchang; Miss M. J. Miller, Wuchang; Rev. and Mrs. E. K. Thurlow, Wuhu; and Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Auno, Yungshuen, Hunan.

Commercial Notes

Local price for $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. gunny bags has risen to Tls. 225 per 1,000.

At the annual meeting of the Karan Rubber Estates, Ltd., June 6, a dividend of 12% was authorized, making 20% for the year.

The fourth ordinary annual general meeting of the Kapala Island Estates, Ltd. will be held June 19 at 4 p.m. at 4 Yuenmingyuan Road.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co. has declared a second interim dividend of ten percent.

A meeting of the creditors of the Durham Trading Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) will be held at 22 Museum Road June 21 at 4 p.m.

Japanese paper to the value of three million Haikwan taels was imported into Shanghai during the year 1916.

The market for sulphuric acid in Japan has made marked advance as the result of restrictions on the supply in the United States.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., held their first ordinary annual meeting at No. 4 Yuenmingyuan Road June 5.

The annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will be held at 5 Museum road, June 14 at 5.30 p.m.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., is called for June 13 at which the capital is to be increased from Tls. 105,000 to Tls. 150,000.

The annual general meeting of Weeks & Co., Ltd., was held May 21. On the motion of the chairman, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, a dividend of eight percent was declared.

The Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., have declared a first interim dividend of five per cent, equal to fifty candareens per share, payable on the 15th inst.

The amount of wolfram (tungsten) exported from the Federated Malay States in 1916 was 5,227 piculs, an increase of 1,287 piculs compared with the previous year.

The annual meeting of the Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estates Ltd. was held June 4. On motion of Mr. W. S. Davidson, Chairman, a final dividend, of Tls. 1.50 per share was authorized.

The price of standard quality ribbed smoked sheet and of first crepe rubber was 2 sh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the London market June 6th. The market was quiet, with downward tendency.

The estimated world's potato crop for 1916 was approximately 1,753,561,000 bushels. This takes into consideration the production of Germany, France, United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada and Switzerland. The world's crop in this important food product generally averages 6,800,000,000 bushels.

Langkat Oil Output

June 1.....	79	tons.
June 2.....	78	tons.
June 3.....	79	tons.
June 4.....	81	tons.
June 5.....	79	tons.
June 6.....	81	tons.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS	Closing Quotations, Week End. June 1, 1917.	Business Done in Shares During Week June 8, 1917.			Net Chg.
		High	Low		
Anglo Javas	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		—
Chempedak	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		—
Consolidated	3	3	3		—
Kamunting	6.65	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		—
Semambu	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		—
Shi.-Kelantan	0.90	0.95	0.95		—
Sua-Manggis	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		—
Tenan Merah	1.15	1.20	1.15	+ 0.05	- 0.05
Tebong	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Ziangbe...	6	6	6		—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. & S. Kank	\$ 650	655	655	—
Langkats	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lane Crawford	92	100	100	—
Ewo Cotton-Pfd.	100	100	100	—
Yangstepo, Ord.. . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Kung Yik	14.65	14	14	—
Telephones	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	\$ 38	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
T. T. on London	\$ 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.6 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ..	Tls. 5.64	5.64	5.61	- 0.04
Gold \$ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	Tls. 1.16	1.16	1.15	- 0.01
Mexican	\$ 72.8	73.35	72.5	- 8.5
Mative Int.	20	14	.03	- 11

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period *	Dividend
Ziangbe	23-28 June	Tls. $\frac{1}{4}$
Anglo-Javas	5-11 June	Tls. 0.25
Java Consol.	9-15 June	Tls. 1.
Telephones	5-12 June	Tls. 4.
Ayer Tawah	12-15 June	Tls. 1.
Kroeweoks	18-21 June	Tls. $\frac{1}{2}$
Kapayang	11-15 June	Tls. $\frac{1}{2}$

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Weekending June 8, 1917

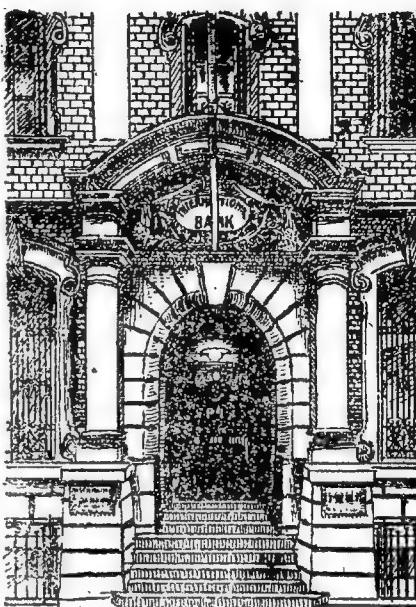
Spot	2/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Paid
Forward	2/10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Paid
Tendeney	Dull
Stock in London	10 468	Tons

R. A. CURRY

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Capital and Surplus, ... U. S. \$6,500,000.00
 Undivided Profits 1,010,000.00

 U. S. \$7,510,000.00

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This bank has branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Manila, Medillin, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Santo Domingo, San Pedro, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Corporation is able to furnish additional services of that Institution established at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Petrograd, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Every description of Modern Banking Business. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

H. C. Gulland, Manager

1, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	Express R.	Local	Slow R.	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	N. S. G. Local	Night Express R. S.	N. S. G. Local
S'hai North...	dep. 7.55	-	8.20	9.06	12.50	15.20	8.45	8.00	17.15
Nanshang ...	"		8.56	9.48	13.21	15.85	9.15	-	17.50
Kunshan ...	"		9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51			
Soochow	arr. 9.84		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
Wusih	dep. 9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.18		1.08	
Changchow ...	arr. 10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
Tanyang	dep. 10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
N'king Ferry, arr. 11.13			13.80	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
Nanking	dep. 11.22	6.50	18.42	15.01	16.47			8.10	
Tanyang	arr. 12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.43			-	
Chinkiang ...	dep. 12.09	8.00	14.59	16.14	17.43			4.56	
N'king Ferry, arr. 12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22				5.06	
Nanking	dep. 12.52	8.59	16.57	17.18	18.32			-	
Nanking	arr. 14.10								
Nanking	arr. 14.15	10.55	17.50	19.26	20.05	"	"	6.50	"

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R.	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	N. S. G. Local	Night Express R. S.	N. S. G. Local
Nanking	dep. 7.00		7.86	11.15	14.26	15.85		23.00	
N'king Ferry, dep.	-		-	-	14.26	-		-	
Chinkiang ...	arr. 8.57		9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
Tanyang	dep. 9.05		9.55	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
Changchow ...	arr. 9.55		10.48	13.38	16.36	19.18		-	
Wusih	dep. 9.57		10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		-	
Nanking	arr. 11.04		12.11	14.42	17.26	20.80		2.53	
Tanyang	dep. 11.14	12.28	14.53	17.86				3.00	
Chinkiang ...	arr. 12.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
Wusih	dep. 7.91	12.22	13.40	15.56	18.31			4.11	
Soochow	arr. 8.40	13.85	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
Kunshan ...	dep. 8.46	18.60	15.08	16.85	19.28			5.12	
Nanshang ...	"	10.58	14.57	16.14	17.41			-	
S'hai North...	arr. 11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20			10.15	18.35

Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections

Up

		Daily Mail					
		R.	7.55				
Shanghai North	dep.						
Nanking Ferry	arr.		14.10				
Pukow	dep.			S.	15.30		
Tsinanfu	arr.				7.56		
Tienin Central	dep.				8.08		
Tientsin Central	arr.				16.18		
Peking	dep.				17.00		
Peking	arr.				19.50		

Down

		Daily Mail					
		R.	8.35				
Peking	dep.						
Tientsin Central	arr.		11.10				
Tientsin Central	dep.			S.	12.00		
Tsinanfu	arr.				20.21		
Pukow	arr.				20.31		
Nanking Ferry	dep.				13.00		
Shanghai North	arr.		21.20				

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service

(Branch Line)

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

Woosung Forts. dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	18.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
Kiangwan	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.87	15.07	16.47	18.87	21.12
Shanghai North arr.	7.30	8.60	11.20	13.48	15.18	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Shanghai North dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.80	17.25	20.00
Kiangwan	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
Woosung Forts. arr.	6.60	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

China's Commercial Call

(Continued from page 6)

students upon the subject of "The Call of Commerce." These talks were made to encourage a greater interest by these students in the commercial development of their country. It is thoroughly in keeping with the friendly and cooperative idea which the United States has always shown toward China, exemplifying a desire to see the prosperity in the relations between the two countries thoroughly mutual.

In addition to these various lines of activity the organization of several "China" clubs was effected. In Seattle the China Club of Seattle was organized. The President of the University of Washington took an active interest in this work, knowing it will assist in making for a broader knowledge of China on the part of the people of the North-West, which must, in the final analysis, result in more substantial trade relations between that section of the United States and the Orient. At San Francisco the China Commerce Club of California was organized. The spirit of the people of California today is one of friendliness toward China and the Chinese, and this club hopes to conserve and strengthen this spirit by encouraging the people of the State to a more intelligent interest in the republic across the Pacific. Both of these clubs are backed by the substantial business men of the communities in which they are situated and every indication points to their success.

Besides these clubs there is being organized at Chicago, the industrial center of our great Inland Empire, a Chinese-American Chamber of Commerce. At a luncheon tendered to the Commercial Attaché in Chicago by the Chicago Association of Commerce, eight or nine hundred business men were present. The fact that it was a Chicago bank which negotiated the recent five-million-dollar loan to China attests to the progressive spirit of that great city in foreign trade development. St. Louis, which has long been looked upon by the people of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as unconcerned with America's relations with the outside world, exhibited a remarkable interest in the visit of the Attaché. This city is now engaged in the development of some sort of organization which will help to connect St. Louis and its surrounding territory directly through the Mississippi River and the Panama Canal with trade potentialities in the Orient.

The European War has accelerated to a remarkable degree the interest of the American people in the outside world. This war has cracked the American shell of provincialism. Americans are now exhibiting an interest in the geography of the outside world and are ready for the development of foreign trade in a larger and more substantial way than ever before. Our legislative halls will respond to this new interest and favorable legislation helpful to the development of American trade abroad will result.

It remains for those of us who would see a greater American activity in the Orient to assist to educate the American people to a better understanding of the Orient. They are now receptive; they want information, and it is for us to give it to them. The American Chambers of Commerce of China and the American Associations of China, as well as other American organizations of this country should work unitedly toward an educational campaign in the United States which will open the eyes of

the American people to a realization of what China can be to the Western World. The American Asiatic Association of New York, by the publication of an illustrated monthly magazine, is according valuable assistance. The splendid books on China, written for the most part by able representatives of our missionary organizations in this country, are also an effective factor in bringing China intelligently to the people of the United States. Some of the American newspapers are arranging to publish occasional China supplements. Still other agencies are contributing to this useful work.

We are not newcomers in this field; in fact, during the first fifty years of our history we had a considerable interest in China trade. The developments in our own country have, however, during the last fifty years, been so stupendous that we have almost lost sight of the Orient. However, within recent years, we have shown a decided tendency to develop in a larger way our potentialities in China. The people at home are ready for this larger development. We have made a big success of our domestic trade, in fact there are no people on the face of the earth who have done more in business organization and modern salesmanship than have the people of the United States. Their success at home has been due in a large measure to an intelligent understanding of the conditions which have to be met. If success is to mark American enterprise in China it will only be through an intelligent understanding of the conditions obtaining in this country.

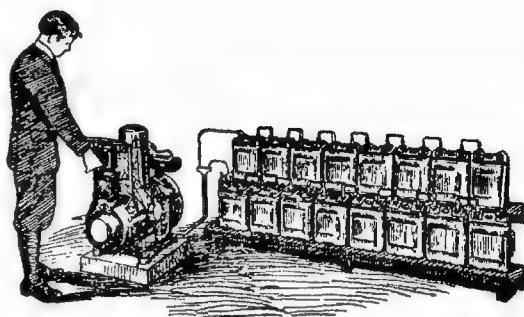
We have a number of advantages in connection with the development of our enterprises in China, first among which is the friendship of the Chinese people. No nation possesses this to the extent that does the United States. The Chinese are friendly to us because our attitude toward this country has been one of eminent fairness. We have respected the territorial integrity of the Chinese people, we have tried to encourage in every way the growth and development of China for the Chinese people, and we have stood against selfish exploitation on the part of others. Our vast body of American missionaries have, during a number of decades, carried on in China an uplift work probably unparalleled in effectiveness in the whole history of missionary effort.

Because of these facts we are in a more favorable position to extend our trade in China today than is any other country. This work can best be done by American organizations in the field. We would be foolish indeed to entrust the development of our interests in China to others. We should not only utilize the splendid American organizations which we have already in the field, but extend the activities of these and bring in others. In its final analysis the two great essentials to successful American trade in China, aside from American ships, are American organizations and American capital; but these organizations must be built upon an intelligent understanding of what the market has to offer and manned by individuals trained to know the field.

In other words Americans must know China if they are to succeed in a large way in trade activities in this country. No one can be more helpful to this work of education than those already here. Americans in China should work as a unit in a large, unselfish way, for they will profit most by harmonious team-work. American newspapers and periodicals published in China should have the support of the communities in this

Delco - Light

IT'S A LITTLE WONDER



Sole agents for China.

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

18 B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company discloses a new feature in corporate financing which is highly significant and highly important.

From its receipts for the fiscal year this company has set aside gold \$1,000,000, as part of its reserve, for advertising purposes.

This is the first time, so far as we know, that a corporation has recognized advertising as a fixed liability, on the same basis as insurance, betterment, depreciation and pensions.

This new departure puts advertising in newspapers and in magazines in its proper place in business estimates—not as a contingent or fluctuating item, but as a necessary, permanent fixed charge, inseparable from the proper conduct of the year's output and sales.

That is good business sense and sound policy.

—Editorial, New York American,
Friday, March 16, 1917.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0.00—Midnight **13.30—1. p.m.**

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe	Mail	Mail
191	8.	1.		—	2.	4	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.		dep. Peking arr.	B. S.	B.	B. S.
20.35	8.85	3.00	0	arr. T'tsin-Central dep.	22.30	19.50	10.20
23.45	11.12	6.35	.	dep. T'tsin-Central arr.	19.35	17.00	7.20
23.50	11.17	6.40	84	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	19.30	16.53	7.10
0.00	11.25	6.50	.	arr. Mukden dep.	19.20	16.45	7.00
19.16	5.20	23.40	524		2.30	.	10.40
<hr/>							
Local	Mail			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local	
5.	3.			—	4.	9.	
B. S.	B. S.			dep. Tientsin-East arr.	11.05	10.50	
7.15	11.30	—	0	arr. T'tsin-Central dep.	—	17.05	10.50
7.25	11.40	—	271	dep. T'tsin-Central arr.	—	16.55	19.41
7.45	12.00	—		dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	16.31	19.11
11.38	15.00	—	78	dep. Techow dep.	—	13.32	15.08
14.57	17.40	—	148	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	10.48	11.58
18.01	21.21	—		dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8.06	8.45
7.	:	—	220		—	:	8.
8.00	20.31	—		dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7.56	18.12
10.39	22.31	—	368	dep. Tsinanfu dep.	—	6.01	15.42
18.00	0.38	—	818	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3.49	13.11
18.15	0.48	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3.39	12.66
15.56	8.16	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1.20	10.32
18.16	4.50	—	—	arr. Huchowfu dep.	—	23.36	8.10
8.	:	—	420		—	:	10.
8.30	4.57	—		dep. Huchowfu arr.	—	28.29	20.07
11.56	8.88	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19.53	14.42
12.06	8.40	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19.46	14.82
16.57	11.53	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16.48	9.28
18.48	15.00	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15.30	7.28
<hr/>							
Ex- press	Ex- press			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Ex- press	Ex- press	
16.	10.			—	1.	15.	
B. S.	B.			dep. N'king-Ferry arr.	B.	B. S.	
..	14.20	..	0	dep. Nanking arr.	..	14.10	..
23.00	14.20	..	.	arr. S'hai-North dep.	..	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.20	..	193		..	7.55	23.00
<hr/>							
Yenchowfu-Tsinchingchow Branch Line							
9.30	18.50	21.30		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	6.90	12.30	20.10
10.32	14.55	22.32		arr. Tsinchingchow dep.	5.28	11.25	18.58
<hr/>							
Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line							
8.90	11.10	18.00		dep. Lincheng arr.	8.10	14.10	21.00
8.88	12.18	19.08		arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.02	13.02	19.52

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is
 "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

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THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916

country, not only for what this press can do to bring America to China, but also because it can assist in carrying China to the United States. Americans need to know more of the geography of China. Commercial organizations at home should be furnished with copies of a map which will set forth clearly and concisely the striking features of China, at the same indicating the extent and nature of American interests therein. Americans should be encouraged to visit China, and to see its conditions at first hand.

We are developing a very effective consular system in China, but we are sadly in need of government-owned buildings to further the interests of this service. No stone should be left unturned by our American residents in China to bring this matter forcibly and effectively to the attention of those who can assist in the United States in securing legislation necessary to the placing of our consular service on the same high standards as we would have our business organizations.

If the Americans in China are to make themselves effectively heard among the manufacturers and merchants at home ready to extend their interests abroad, it can only be done through an intelligent understanding on their part of what China and the Chinese people really are. It is no credit to anyone who has lived in China for some years to say that the longer he lives in this country the more he comes to realize how impossible it is to know these people. On the other hand there are those who come to this country and, after spending a month or two in travel through the treaty ports, return to America professing to be authorities on China and the Chinese people. While it may require more than two or three months to learn to know something worth while about China and the Chinese people, yet it is not at all impossible to learn to understand this country and its people. Many of our American business men in this country have lived here for upwards of a decade and have given very little of their time during that period to familiarizing themselves with the geography of the country and the history and customs of the people. Americans living in China should travel more, interest themselves to a greater degree in the study of the people and, when possible, learn to know something of the language of the country.

The people of the United States have their minds open now to a wide interest in the foreign world, and it remains for the Americans resident in China to bring their attention in an effective manner to the potentialities which this country has to offer in its commercial relations with the rest of the world. The day is bound to come when the great commercial arena of the world will be shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and if America, one of the great Pacific powers, is to share creditably in this new development, it must prepare itself through an intelligent understanding of the Orient.

Americans in China have an opportunity and a responsibility in this direction which can best be furthered by harmonious cooperative endeavors, calculated to assist in educating the people of the United States to know China better. Let us avail ourselves of the great asset we possess in the friendship of the Chinese people, and let us not only do nothing which may impair this asset but labor to strengthen it through an intelligent campaign of education, coupled with the same high ideals which have characterized the attitude of the United States toward China throughout the entire history of its relations with this country.

New Books and Publications

Sir Ernest Satow's Treatise

A Guide to Diplomatic Practice, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols.

THE first thought to come to the mind of the reader of this work—be he a student of history, an international jurist or a diplomatist—will in all probability be that the times are hardly propitious for studying a guide to diplomatic practice, because international law and diplomacy are being torn to shreds by a war of unprecedented extent and ferocity, the eventual ramifications of which even the wisest of men would not hazard to predict.

The editor of this work—which, it may be mentioned in passing, is one of a series on “Contributions to International Law and Diplomacy”—has, however, anticipated this objection in the Introduction by quoting from the well-known treatise on International Law, by the late William Edward Hall, published more than a quarter of a century ago, in which it was predicted that, although the next war would most likely be “great” and that it would in all probability be unscrupulously waged—predictions which are, being only too well fulfilled—yet the experience of mankind was that after each passionate excess of human hate there was reaction towards an even stricter enforcement of the principles of equity than before the outbreak of war, and there would be no reason to suppose that things would be otherwise in the future.

Sir Ernest Satow has produced a work, the need for which in the English language has been felt for many years both in England and America; and although the author is careful to point out that “diplomacy” does not mean the management of a nation’s business by its agents abroad, but refers to the direction of affairs by the statesman at the head of the Foreign Department, yet there can be little doubt that many a serious slip-up in the handling of a nation’s diplomacy has occurred through the agent abroad not having before him for ready reference a *vade mecum* such as the present in which, classified in methodical sequence, are to be found not only a *resume* of the leading precedents covering nearly every situation that is likely to arise, but also forms of diplomatic correspondence, extracts from the leading writers on International Law, and a fund of generally useful details that it would be difficult to improve upon.

The chapter on “Counsels to Diplomatists” makes particularly interesting reading. One notes, for instance, that “An English writer of despatches should be careful to eschew Gallicisms or idioms borrowed from the language of the country where he is serving . . . Above all, do not attempt to be witty.” The general reader will also be interested in the statement: “Since every Government provides itself with a secret fund, it is evident that the practice of purchasing secret information is more or less universal.” One of the incidents related is that of a Spanish diplomat who lost his chances of promotion by being too outspoken in reports to his Government. The narrative is, by the way, quoted in the original from the French writer Callieres.

Sir Ernest has not fallen into the error, not infrequently committed by authors under similar circumstances, of injecting their own personalities, and incidents relating to their own careers, into works of reference; in fact, the author’s name only appears once in the body of the work, and that is in the list of Plenipotentiaries sitting in the Conference of Peking 1900-1. Nor is undue prominence given to affairs in the Far East, in which part of the world the author spent the principal period of his diplomatic career; but it is interesting to note, as an example of the care which has been taken to include any incident in which a principle of diplomacy is involved, that the kidnapping and confinement in 1914 in the Chinese Legation of Sun Yat Sen “as an assumption of authority by the Chinese Government which the British Government could not tolerate” is mentioned under the chapter of “Immunities of Diplomatic Agents.”

Residents in the Far East, and Americans particularly, will be interested in a narrative related in the chapter “*Persona Grata*.” “In 1891 the United States appointed Mr. Henry W. Blair minister to China. In April, when he was already on his way thither, the Chinese Foreign Office and Li, the viceroy of Chihli, telegraphed their objections on the ground that in 1882 he had ‘bitterly abused China in the Senate,’ and that he had ‘abused the Chinese labourers too bitterly while in the Senate and was conspicuous in helping to pass the oppressive Exclusion Act.’” Following details of Mr. Blair’s defence, it is stated: “The minister then in China was instructed to deny the sufficiency of the allegations made in respect of the views concerning the Chinese people which were stated to have been entertained and uttered in legislative debate by Mr. Blair. The succeeding paragraph states: “The United States has observed the practice of enquiring in advance as to the acceptability of persons whom it is desired to nominate as *ambassadors* since the Government began to appoint diplomatic agents of that grade, but it adheres to its ancient rule with respect to its envoys and diplomatic representatives of a lower grade.”

No review of this excellent work would be complete without a reference to the Epilogue, in which the author gives expression to sound philosophy and hopeful sentiments in the following words:

“While these pages are passing through the press, Europe is still in the throes of a more desperate and bitter interneceine war than any recorded in the history of the past, and no man is able to forecast what aspect the world will afterwards assume. Some persons have hastily ascribed the present sanguinary struggle to a supposed failure of diplomacy, and have drawn the inference that it has nullified all the progress achieved during the past three centuries. Others have made attempts to discredit what is described as ‘secret diplomacy,’ without reflecting that negotiation, if it is to be successful, cannot be carried on upon the housetops. But these strictures we hold to be without foundation and unwarrantable. . . The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and its course past finding out. We cannot expect to divine the final cause of the seeming collapse of everything re-

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presented by religion, morality and civilization. Those who believe that the world is not merely a stage where blind forces, evil passions and the sublimest virtues work against each other without the guidance of infinite Wisdom and Justice, but rather is to be contemplated as the arena wherein mankind is destined to rise progressively to a loftier degree of excellence under the direction of an Unseen Ruler, will not despair of a better future, in spite of the painful but salutary experience of the moment. The civilized world is one, and though for the present rent in twain, will not fail, when the cataclysm shall have subsided, to unite again in the fruitful labors of peace."

This work has especial value in China, to business men as well as administrators, because of the unusual complications which attend all international relations here.

G. W. M.

"Problems of the Smaller Manufacturer and Merchant in Foreign Trade" is the title of a sixteen page pamphlet issued under the auspices of the American National Foreign Trade Council, which may be secured free of charge on application to the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 190 Broadway, New York. A perusal of the pamphlet shows that its contents are of particular interest to the American merchant in China. As an example of the excellent advice contained therein, attention is called to the appended answers to the question:—"Regardless of the method selected, what are the best means of co-operating to insure the largest volume of sales?"—Ans.: (a) The best kind of co-operation with foreign merchants is service; effective American methods of high grade merchandising will go a long way to meeting foreign competition; (b) Take the same interest in a foreign field that you propose to work as you would in a highly desirable domestic market; prepare to cultivate it just as intensively and to look after it as you would American territory; (c) Adapt your advertising matter, etc., to the requirements of the foreign market; you will find that it is as highly, if not more thoroughly appreciated than at home.

Many of the questions which are asked and answered in the pamphlet, to the average merchant in the Far East must appear trivial, but they serve the useful purpose of pointing out the abysmal ignorance which prevails generally in America concerning the details of developing an export business.

Dr. J. E. Becker, the well-known authority, has written a new work on Japanese patent law, to be published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. The net proceeds from the sale of the work will be contributed to the British Red Cross Society. The aim of the author will be effectively to clarify the subject by bringing the substantive and adjective laws together in such a manner as to ensure a complete understanding of the entire text. The new book will doubtless prove a boon to foreigners interested in Japanese patents, and will sell for the modest price of five yen.

"Modern Russian History" is the title of two volumes of exceptional merit published by A. A. Knopf, New York. Special interest attaches to the concluding chapters, which are packed with interesting information in regard to the various Dumas, the zemstvos, the workmen's movement, and the conduct of the war with Germany..

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“Our Eastern Question”-Millard’s New Book on China and the Orient

Has just been published by the Century Company of New York and is now on sale in Shanghai and Peking.

The book deals with America’s contact with the Orient and the trend of relations with China and Japan. It contains forty illustrations and maps and what is of high importance right now for Americans—there is presented textually the treaties and agreements bearing directly upon China in which America’s fate and that of Mr. Hay’s open-door policy are more or less bound up—*New York Herald*.

Such well-known Americans as the following have given the book indorsement:

Theodore Roosevelt, David Jayne Hill, Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. H. H. Lowry, Dr. Walter Williams, Gen. Leonard Wood, Wm. R. Shepherd, Rt. Rev. Chas. H. Brent, Bishop J. W. Bashford.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

“I congratulate you upon your book ‘Our Eastern Question.’ You touch on more than the Eastern Question when you show the weakness of America’s foreign policy in recent times, and the grave disaster which awaits this nation if this weakness of policy continues. I hope the book will be widely read.”

Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW

(President of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser on constitutional law to the Chinese Government, etc.)—“I have read ‘Our Eastern Question’ with great interest. I know of no book on China which gives so clear an account of recent occurrences there, and so accurate a picture of present conditions. The book ought to do much to give to the American public correct ideas as to the problems which present political events in the Far East are now offering us for solution. I am very glad to find that my own general conclusions with regard to the situation are the same as one who, like you, has had much greater opportunities for observation.”

DAVID JAYNE HILL

(Former United States Ambassador to Germany, etc. and an authority on world politics)—“It is the most informing book on the East that I have yet seen, and should be in the hands of all who are, or who ought to be, interested in developments in China and Japan.”

WALTER WILLIAMS

(Dean of the College of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Director-General of the World’s Congresses of Journalism at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Panama-Pacific Exposition)—“I have read ‘Our Eastern Question’ with great interest. Coming from one who can speak with authority, the volume should commend itself to those who wish to inform themselves about real conditions in the Orient as such conditions affect the United States. I have been especially interested in the chapter on international publicity. Journalists will find this chapter the key to intelligent discussion. It interprets and makes plain much that otherwise would be dark and complicated. The book will be a welcomed and needed addition to the library of the teacher and student in the field of international concerns. I congratulate you on it, and more, I congratulate the American thinking public on it.”

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